VOLUME XXX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CAMPAIGN

HURRAH FOR

HAYES AND WHEELER

AND THE OLD UNION PARTY!

The National Republican party has placed its deket and platform before the American people. The Presidential Campaignwill be one of the most exciting and important that has ever occurred in

the United States. The result of the contest will

mine the future good or ill of the country for

reneration to come.
The Democratic-Confederate alliance is the same

The Democratic Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing resolved that the War for the Union was a "failure," and the other wing tried desperately to make it a failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for sec-

ional animosities and pro-slavery sentiments.

Congress they have exhibited no statesmanship, no wisdom or patriotism,—nothing but obstructive

wisdom or patriotism,—nothing but obstructive policies and destructive purposes, showing themelves incapable of progress or even of comprehending the wants of the country. They only "meddle and muddle." With all their promises and pretensions they have proven atter failures in dealing with questions of Taxation, Tariff, Revenue, Currency, or Reform.

If the Government again passes into the hands of

the Democratic-Confederates, and they secure pos-

session of the purse and the sword, the Army and the Navy, the Executive authority and the law-making power, they will substitute reaction for progress and re-establish a reign of terror and a system of peonage in the South, and ballot-box stuffing and corruption in the cities of the North. Prudence admonishes that "the destinies of the country in

If the ascendency of the Republican party is to be maintained, no agency will be more "seful and potential to that end than THE CRICAG TRIBUNE,

potential to that end than The Chicae Tribuxe, which has no superior in power and influence among Republican newspapers.

A Tribuxe Campaign Club is needed in every neighborhood in the West to supply the people with reliable facts and correct political information.

The Tribuxe proposes to keep the enemy on the defensive, and to make it a hot campaign for them until a glorious triumph is achieved next November.

CAMPAIGN TERMS.

From now until after the Presidential election, THE TRIBUKE will be sent at the following ex-

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOX'S

NO. 141 MADISON-ST.,

in TOLEDO BILLIARD-HALL. Coolest

and Best Ventilated Pool-Room in the City. 300 Chairs, and More when they are Filled.

Base-Ball Pools at 8 p. m. the day before and at 11 a. m. on the day games are played.

A. F. FOX.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors of the Traders' Insurance Company are declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent, is see on the capital stock, payable on and after July 1.876, at the office of said Company, Nos. 25 and 27 happens of Compan

OLD GOLD.

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Divorces legally and quietly obtained (under late law for incompatibility, etc. Amdavits sufficient proof residence immaterial; fee after secree. R. S. MARYYN, Room 5, 85 Washington-st., Chicago, III.

Desirable Offices

TO RENT.

R. J. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Weekly Campaign Tribune-single copy..... Twelve Copies to one address.....

on, D. C., July 5.—Mr. William h.

MARRIAGES. R-JEROME-On Thursday evening, I Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Mc-Carl Praeger and Miss Stella Jeroma

OTT—In this city on the 4th inst., Mr. rmott, ages 20 years. from his late residence, 15 Baldwin fhursday, the 6th inst., at 11 a.m., by to St. Columbkill Church, and thence to rs, R. S. Parker, of this-city.

H—At his residence in Hyde Park, July
4 o'clock pr m., Matthew McGrath, in
r of his age.

will take place on Thursday at 10 o'clock
6, from his late residence, corner Fifstreet and Hyde Park avenue, by carsta
Friends of the family will please attend

York papers please copy.

In this city July 5, Sarah A., wife of t residence, 34 Egan avenue, Friday

FICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

nonthly meeting of the Second Club will be held Friday evening edical College, 513 State-st., at 8 FOURTH WARD.

ELEVENTH WARD. THIRTEENTH WARD.

bliesen Club of the Thirteenth Ward will eting at Benz Hall, West Lake-st, at 8 o clock.

AUCTION SALES. G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ction Trade Sale of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, on rsday, July 6, at 9:30. of choice, seasonable goods of every GEO. P. GORE & CO. . 68 and 70 Wabachav.

ursday. July 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock, RNITURE,
scription. Parlor and Chamber Sets,
ing-room, and Klitchen Furniture, Walobes, Book Cases, Parlor and Office
Cases, Lounges, Sofas, Wal Chairy
At 11 o'clock, Buggles, Carriages,
d Harnesses, without reserve.
G. P. GORE & CO.

SON, POMEROY & CO., oneers, 84 and 86 Randolph Y MORNING, July 7, at 9:30. this week-Immense Law out-New and Second-hand RNITURE,

S, and GENERAL HOUSE-EEPING GOODS, Wardrobes, Lounges, General Merse, Crockery, Glass, China, and Platel Ware.

and for bargains. Goods must be sold.

BLISON, POMEROY & CO., 54 and 86 Randolph-st.

TO RENT mah-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st. of BOOTS and SHOES at auction this ruing, July 6, at 9% o'clock. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers. TRIBUNE BUILDING. L MORTGAGE SALE. WILLIAM C. DOW, Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

> ICE. ICE.

HIGHE

Why pay \$30 and \$30 when you can get the best ill set of teeth at DR. McCHESNEY'S for \$8.7 he finest and most fashionable resort in the city. Omer Clark and Randolph-sts. HOTEL.

CLIFFORD HOUSE, normer Portieth-st. and Lancaster-av., Philadel-phia Newly furnished; delightfully located; first-tiam fare. Cars pass door to Centennial every minute. Rooms \$1 to \$2 per day. Meals 50 cents. H. C. NYE, Manager.

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OHIOAGO.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

SCENE OF THE SLAUGHTER OF CUSTER'S COMMAND

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1876.

THE FIRST GUN Chicago Tribune HURRAHFORTHE

NORTHWEST!

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALL

AN OPEN-AIR GATHERING! Hayes and Wheeler.

On Saturday Evening JULY STH.

On the Squares on Market-st., from Madison to Lake. Hon. Shelby M. Cullom.

Hon. Carl Schurz. Hon. Robt. G. Ingersoll, Hon. Benj. F. Bristow. Hon. Roscoe Conkling.

Hon. John A. Logan, Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, Hon. O. P. Morton, Emery A. Storrs,

And other eminent speakers from home and abroad, have been invited, and many of them have signified their intention to be present.

Should the weather prove unfavorable the meeting will be held in Farwell Hall.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

We offer at bottom prices, a very large assortment of best quality Silver-Plated Ice Sets, Tea Sets, Berry Dishes, Cake Baskets, Casters, Napkin Rings, Table Knives, Spoons, Forks, pay to examine our stock and get prices before buying old shop-worn goods at auction. All ware engraved without extra charge.

BANKRUPTCY SALE. N. Matson & Co., The undersigned will receive bids for the purchase of the Stock of Boots and Shoes of Simons & Stoddard, bankrupts, subject to approval of the Bankruptcy Court, until the 20th day of July next. And in the meantime, and until the opening of said bids, will sell in Job lois and at retail, at 152 State-st., any portion of said stock. The entire stock is new, and purchased from the best Eastern manufactories, and is mostly, in unbroken packages, and inventories at cost about \$18,-00. Dealers will find it for their interest to examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CHICAGO, Jane 24, 1878.

BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee.

State and Monroe-sts.

The LINENS in our Shirts are 20 to 30 The LINENS in our Shirts are 20 to 30 per cent heavier than any used by competitors, which gives an elegance in appearance and durability of service not found elsewhere. The quality of workmanship is likewise far superior. There is an actual saving to consumers of 10 to 20 per cent. The largest lines of rich FURNISHING GOODS in the West.

**WILSON BROS.,** 79 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati;

67 and 69 Washington-st., Chicago; 408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis. ARTISTIC TAILORING.

**15 Per Cent Discount** on all Garments ordered of us during July and August. ELY&CO.,

ARTISTIC TAILORS, Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. Joliet & Northern Indiana Rail-

road Company. JOLIET, June 12, 1878.

The annual meeting of this Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be beld at the office of the Company, in the city of Joliet, Illinois, on the 20th day of July, 1876, at 12 o'clock. JOHN BRISBIN, President. R. G. RALSTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL 7 PER CENT. We will lend sums over \$25,000 on business property at SEVEN; \$10,000, \$9,000 and \$5,000 at 8. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES To losn on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and LAZARUS SILVERMAN.

Bank Chamber of Commerce.

OFFICE OF THE CONFIDELLES OF CURRENCY, 
NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have claims against the "City National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that the same must be presented to Nathan H. Walworth, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. (Signed)

Comptroller of the Currency.

LEGAL.

CAMPAIGN BADGES.

## TOO TRUE. The Appalling Tale of Indi-

an Butchery Officially Confirmed.

A Feeling of the Most Bitter Resentment Awakened in the Country.

General Demand that the Demons Be Pieganized into Harmlessness.

Some History of the Principal Wild Beast Called Sitting Bull.

The Multiplicity of Instances in Which He Has Courted Extermination.

A Sketch of the Life and Military Career of the Gallant Custer.

An Outline of Gen. Sheridan's Plans for the Campaign.

OFFICIAL. THE HORRIBLE STORY CONFIRMED AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

The following dispatches sent by Gen. R. E. Drum, Acting Adjutant General, to Gen. P. H. Sheridan, at Philadelphia, contain all the official information received here yesterday:

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO SHERIDAN. CHICAGO, JULY 6, 1876. - Gen. P. H. Sheridan U. S. A., Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.: The following has just been received from Col.

OMAHA, July 6. -Your dispatch received. Col. Smith, Gen. Terry's Aid, is at Bismarck, and has telegraphed me from there to-day as follows:

''Gen. Terry desires you to telegraph Gens.
Sturges and Crittenden of the death of their sons in the battle of June 25. Have you received a dispatch, via Fort Ellis, reporting the action? I am at Bismarck to correspond with Division Headquarters.'
Not having received the dispatch reporting the

action, I so telegraphed Col. Smith, and asked for particulars. He replied as follows: particulars. He replied as follows:

'On the 25th of June Custer, with his whole regiment, attacked the Indian village on Little Big Horn, and was repulsed with a loss of fifteen officers and over 300 men. Gen. Custer, Cols. Custer, Keogh, Yates, and Cook, Lieuts. Smith, McIntosh, Calhoun, Hodgson, Reilly, Porter, Sturges, and Crittenden were killed; Lieut. Harrington and Assistant Surgeon Lord are missing. All the other officers with the expedition are wall

All the other officers with the expedition are well. Two hundred and sixty-one dead have been buried, and fifty-two wounded brought away. The command is at the mouth of the Big Horn, waiting to R. E. DRUM, A. A. G. TRANSPORTATION. Спісько, July 6, 1876.—Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Col. Smith, of Gen. Terry's staff, telegraphs as follows from Bismarck:
Gen. Terry thinks that the expense of employing steamers to bring supplies to his command in &c., of latest styles. It will the field has thus far been kept within the amount allotted for that purpose. He submits for the con-sideration of the Lieutenant-General that the retention of one of the steamers in the Yellowston

is essential to any further operations."

R. E. DRUM, A. A. G. RETROSPECTIVE.

A HISTORY OF THE TROUBLES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The reported massacre of Gen. Custer and a large portion of his command has caused a great deal of excitement in Washington to-day, and much anxiety on the part of those who had friends connected with the expedition. The news received at the War Department, while confirming the press re-ports, adds nothing of importance to their details, but arrangements have been made which, the believed, will cause the interception of the official reports of the battle, which would ordinarily be forwarded by mail, and secure the substance of them, by telegraph within a day or two. In the meantime, ufficient is known of the character of the country, the temper of the Indians, and

THE OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION against them from which to form some idea of the extent and cause of the disaster. For many years a number of hostile Sloux have been roaming through the northern portion of Da-kota under the leadership of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and a few other Chiefs. Two years ago their number was estimated at 7,000, but subsequently about 4,000 of these Indians went into the Agencies at Standing Rock, Spotted Tail, and Cheyenne River, reducing the number who might properly be called hostile to about 3,000. The War Department estimates Sitting Bull's band at about 3,500 Indians. The number of warriors in these bands could not originally have exceeded between 400 and 500. All at-tempts to induce these Indians to go upon reservations have thus far failed, and last fall Gen. Crook visited Washington for the purpose of consulting the Administration in regard to its future treatment of them. With the Secretary of War and Gen. Cowen, Acting Secretary of the Interior, Gen. Crook visited the President and proposed that an expedition be sent against these Indians during the winter, when they would be less prepared than at any other time to resist it. His recommendation was

favorably considered, and A MESSAGE WAS SENT TO SITTING BULL and the Chiefs who were operating with him, ordering them to report at the reservations before the 1st of January, 1876, the alternative being that if they did not the United States would make war against them. This step was considered necessary not only on account of the numerous murders of white people com-mitted by these Indians, but because they were making constant attacks on the Bannock and other friendly Indians whose reservations were in their vicinity, and were inciting other Sioux to hostility. The uneasiness of the Red Cloud and the Spotted Tail Indians on account of the invasion of the Black Hills, and the scarcity of supplies furnished them, also made it very dangerous to allow these hostile bands to remain any longer beyond the control of the United States authorities. They might at any time be led to join in a general war which it would require the entire available military power of the United States to quell, and in

which there might be A GREAT BACRIFICE OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. The hostile Sioux paid no attention whatever to the orders directing them to report at the reservation, and preparations were made in the meantime to send an expedition against them. The first engagement occurred in January, but resulted in no advantage to either side.

A letter dated Fort Berthold, Dakota Territo-

NEXT PRESIDENT.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

PORTRAIT &F HAVES AND WHEELER.

Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED.

Bend 35 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19724 and send 35 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19724 and to the War Department Gen. Crook's tele
STRORKINGE & CO.

Lithographers. 140 Race st., Cincinnati, O.

its result was to give great encourage desperation.
Some doubt was at first expressed in regard to

the truth of the report about Gen. Custer's de-feat, as it was supposed to be impossible for 4,000 Indians to have been at the point where the battle is said to have taken place, unless they were

from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies The latest report from these Agencies represent that the Indians there are still friendly, and most positively deny that any number of them have recently left the reservation. Earlier in the spring a few of the more discontented, whom Red Cloud and Spotted Tail were unable to control, did join Sitting Bull, and about 600 of the Northern Cheyennes are said to have accompanied them. Gen. Van Dever, who has been ent by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Red Cloud and Spotted Tall to report on the condition of affairs there, writes on the 28th and 29th of June that, although the supplies wer almost gone,

THE INDIANS STILL REMAINED FRIENDLY, and that none of them have recently left the res ervation. At a great sun-dance, which occurred only a short time ago, nearly the whole of Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's bands were present, and a conference of the Chiefs was held to consider the relations of the tribes with the United States. Gen. Van Dever says that the Indians ecognized the fact that it would be necessar, for them to concede something if they expected to continue to receive supplies from the United States, and that a general desire was expresse that the President should send a Commissione to treat with them in regard to relinquishing A telegram received from Gen. Van Dever

within the past few days, and urges very bill authorizing the appointment of such a Com-mission was passed by the Senate some time ago, but the House has taken no action upon it. Although the number of Indians engaged in battle with Gen. Custer's troops is probably exaggerated, the reports, as published this morning, are generally accepted as true in their most Washington who are personally acquainted with the scout Taylor who brought the report of the battle to Bose-man, Mont., wouch for him as a cool-headed, trustworthy man, whose reports are not likely to be exaggerated. Boseman is the nearest point to the scene of the battle which has telegraphic communication with the rest of the country, and is itself about 180 or 200 miles from the mouth of the Little Horn River. The country where Gen, Custer's disaster

is reported to have occurred is VERY PAVORABLE FOR A SUCCESSFUL AMBUS-It consists of foot-hills, or, as they are called in the West, hog-backs. They are so formed by the upheaval of the strata of the rocks that the plane of their surface forms an angle of from 100 to 140 degrees with the natural surface of the earth. These follow each other in parallel lines, rising from 75 to 200 feet, and are 80 to 100 yards apart. The ravines between them have of course very steep sides, up which it is almost soldiers, or a wagon train that once enters one of them has no way of escape except by follow-

ing it to the mountains or the plains, or in turn-ing back and retracing its steps. PORMER MASSACRES. On more than one former occasion the Indians have deceived troops into one of these ravines, and surprised them by an ambuscade. In 1868 or 1869 Gen. Carrington, who was in command at old Fort Phil Kearney, ordered out his troops in pursuit of Indians, who were mak-ing a demonstration. The soldiers followed them into a ravine, between two hog backs, when they were attacked by other Indians concealed among the rocks on the sides and top of the hill,

and were all masse red.

Great surprise has been expressed in Washington to-day by those who knew Gen. Custer at all, that he should have been caught in any Indian trap. He has had great experience as an Indian fighter, and was well acquainted with all their tricks and modes of warfare. He was an officer of great bravery and daring. If, then, he was caught in an ambuscade, as the report seems to indicate, it was because his enthusiasm got the better of his judgment.

Delegate McGinnis, of Montana, who, from his long residence in the vicinity of the great Siout reservation, and his careful study of the Indian question in that part of the West, probably understands the subject better than any other Member of Congress, and as well as any one in Washington gave the following information in an interview Correspondent—Is this news true about Custer's disaster?

McGinais-I fear it is. Muggins Taylor, the scout who is reported to have brught in the news, is generally considered to be a very trust-worthy man. If it is true that ie came from frontier settlers. He captured a Government wagon-train on the Carroll Road, murdered a number of recruits going to the Montana posts, and captured the stock of the Carroll Stage of the point of operations. The Little Horn River empties into the Big Alorn a short distance above the point where the latter empties into the Yellowstone,—thy point where Gen. Sheridan has been desiring to establish a post. The scene of the couffict s on the Cow Reservation, which is habitually invested by the hostille Sioux. The Crows are the friend and allies of the whites. The menth of the Horn is the point at which Gen. Sheridan has been desiring a garrison or depot whites they saw. He says their eyes were day the point of affairs has without the process of the carroll Road, murdered a number of recruits going to the Montana posts, is of opinion that the Indians who fought C ter are Crazy Horse's band and Sitting Bu and captured the stock of the Carroll Stage Company.

Such have been his exploits up to the bloody history of the present year. He defies the Government and hopes that he can get the Sloux nation to join him. If they will only do this he promises to

DRIVE THE WHITES BAOK INTO THE SEA, out of which they came, and utterly disbelieves the reports of Red Cloud and others who have who was a member of the Peace Commission is the point at which Gen. Sheridan has been desiring a garrison or depot whites they saw. He says their eyes were day descent state of affairs has without the shear of the promise to the numbers of the promise to the p

least doubt that such is the proper base of military operations. Converging columns, like those of Crook, Gibbon, and Terry, moving from such distant points and through such a difficult country, cannot make prompt connections, nor even be properly advised of each other's movenents. So that the Ind , proving stronger han was anticipated, on account of the rein ments of young warriors from the Agencies, attack these several columns in detail. They recently crippled Crook, who was advancing from the south, and now have defeated Terry's cavalry before they could gain the co-operation

Custer, it is supposed, was SCOUTING FOR TERRY'S COLUMN, and which was moving up the Yellowstone to join Gibbon. He came upon the enemy and probably greatly under-rated their forces. We now his gallantry, and most likely he was ever determined to make a glorious record.

What is the cause of this war? The cause of this war, or rather of these expeditions, for this war with these Indians has been going on for fifteen or more years, may be summed up in the words, "Sitting Bull and the outlaw Sioux." We have never had peace or even treaty rela-tions with these bands. After the Spirit Lake massacre in Iowa and the great Sioux massacre esota, all the more turbulent spirits banded together. After Gen. Sibley's expedition in 1863, they crossed the Missouri, and ndeavored to concentrate for another invaison of Minnesota, but the next year

SULLY FOLLOWED THEM ACROSS THE MISSOURI, and after several running fights they retreated across the Bad Lands into the Big Horn country, and he followed to the Yellowstone and established Fort Buford. Upon this post, and on the steamboats, and immigrants to Montana they kept up unceasing war, often keeping the garrison at Buford in a state of siege for weeks at a time, and murdering every straggler who went outside the post. An attempt was made to treat with them in 1866, but, after accepting the presents and securing ammunition, Sitting

BROKE UP THE COUNCIL and the Commissioners escaped to the fort across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull stubornly refused to come in. All that year made war on the steamboats and commerce of the Missouri,

MASSACREING SEVERAL SMALL BOAT-LOADS OF MASSACREING SEVERAL SMALL BOAT-LOADS OF RETURNING MINERS, and capturing large quantities of gold dust, which he traded for arms to the Northern half-breeds. In 1867 he threatened the Gallatin Valley, in Montans, when the Montana Volun-teers were raised to meet him. In 1868 he attacked the settlement of Muscle-Shell and suffered defeat, losing thirty-six warriors. The settlers having notice of his coming, ambuscaded him in a ravine outside the town. Although the attack was made by the Sioux on the village, this battle was denounced as a massacre by a portion of the Eastern press. After this he lost prestige. During 1869 and 1870 he devoted him-self principally to the slaughter of the Cröws, the Mandans, the Rees, the Shoshone, and all other tribes friendly to the whites, varying it by an occasional attack on the Missouri River forts. In 1870, Gen. Han-cock, then commanding that Department, thought of organizing an expedition to bring him to terms, but, as there was a prospect of the extension of the Northern Pacific Railway, which would simplify operations, he recommend-ed another attempt to buy a peace with him un-til that road should be pashed into the Big Horn country. On this recommendation, backed by the assurance of the Peace Commissioners and the Interic Department, Congress voted half a million dollars to make peace and subsist him.

THE PAMOUS TETON-SIOUX APPROPRIATION, Sitting Bull himself claiming to be a Teton, though his followers are outlaws and hard customers from all the bands of the Sioux Nation. Considerable criticism has been made on the erpenditure of this appropriation. It resulted is bringing to the Fort Peck Agency a part of his followers, but he refused to treat himself Next year Gen. Custer went out with the Next year Gen. Custer went out with the Northern Pacific surveying party, and twice defeated Sitting Bull, and at least repulsed his attacks. One of his bands invaded the Gallatin Valley in 1872, and carried off 500 head of horses, after murdering a number of farmers. In 1873 he made a night attack on Col. Baker, but was repulsed and pursued. In 1874 he drove the Crows from their reservation agency, and their reservation agency, and MADE WAR ON ALL PEACEABLE INDIANS.

The Peace Commission, finding him intractable, now began to demand that the army should take the offensive and subdue him, and this request has frequently been repeated by the Peace Commission, and the Indian Department, until the War Department has acted on it. Last year some of his followers went down to meet the Commission in Conference with the Red the Commission in Conference with the Red Cloud Sioux, and came near precipitating a massacre of the Commission. Sitting Bull himself refused to go in, and spent the summer in attacks on the Crow Agency, and on the frontier settlers. He captured a Government wagon-train on the Carroll Road, murdered a number of recruits going to the Montana posts, and captured the stock of the Carroll Stage

many followers has he ordinarily? more than 200 or 300 lodges, there is no doubt that his numbers are swelled by recruits from all the Agencies. The northern Cheyennes are with him, and a large portion of the Ogallallahs, and probably he has had 2,000 or more

WELL-ARMED AND WELL-MOUNTED WARRIORS in these late fights. There were times last win-ter when he could not have gathered 800 men, but the young bucks have slily slipped away from the Agency, where they wintered, and where the old people, and women, and children are being fed by the Government, and they will

remain with him during the summer.

This war, then, has no connection with the Black Hills troubles; none whatever. It has been waged defensively on our part for many years before the hills were entered by anybody. The Black Hills troubles may be used for s pretext to induce the treaty Sioux to join him. Of course, he is anxious to confed all the Sioux tribes and bands IN A GENERAL WAR.

He has been trying to do this for years, as has made repeated advances to the Crows and Black Feet. This is one reason why the Peace Commissioners urged that he must be subdued, lest he should demoralize all the treaty Indians, and bring on a general war. Of course the Govern-ment has no alternative except to bring him to terms. Any other course would be a cowardly and wicked surrender of our frontier. Settlers, and our friendly Indian allies would be subject to a barbarous and determined enemy.

SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN. THEIR VIEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 6.—Regarding the reported killing of Gen. Custer and the massa-cre of his forces, neither Gen. Sherman nor Gen Sheridan, both of whom are now in the city, has received any confirmatory information. Gen. Sherman simply says "I don't believe it, and I don't want to believe it, if I can help it." Gen. Sheridan says that he would like very much to disbelieve it, but his fears that it is true are stronger than his hopes that it is not. He said that the last heard from the expedition was from Gen. Terry, about the 20th or 21st of June. Terry was then north of Rosebud, and was leading a campaign against the savages, fre-quent signs of whose near presence were dis-covered. It was his intention to have Custer covered. It was his intention to have Custer lead an expedition of about 800 men up the stream, and effect a junction with Gibbon's command, on the south side of the Yellowstone, at its junction with the Big Horn. This is in the southern part of Montana Territory. It was then Terry's purpose to be himself at this junction when Custer's and Gibbon's forces arrived. If Gibbon reached the junction of the Big Horn and Yellowstone first, he was to march up the former and meet Custer, who was directed to march er and meet Custer, who was directed to march down. Gen. Sheridan says: "From what has been reported I infer that Custer met the sav-ages on his way toward the junction, and made a daring effort—he was always brave and daring

a daring effort—he was always brave and daring—to cut his way through the enemy who filled the stretch of country separating the two forces. I do not like to believe that the news is as terrible as it is reported, and yet there is no reason why the dispatches should not come direct from Ellis, the nearest post to the scene. The lines, I understand, were recently placed in good working order."

ST. LOUIS.

A BLOODY REMINISCENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—The reported massacre by Indians near the Little Big Horn share by Indians near the Little big from River of Gen. Custer with seventeen commis-sioned officers and 315 men creates an appalling sensation. Since the massacre in 1863 of Lieut-Col. Fetterman and seventy-five soldiers under his command at Fort Phil Kearney, there has his command at Fort Fall Rearney, there are been no such disastrous defeat from the Sioux. Lieux-Col. Fetterman went out in command of a war party, and, being surprised by the bavages, not a man was left to tell the tale.

not a man was left to tell the tale.

MAJ. GRIMES.

The report of the Custer massacre, which at first was received with some degree of incredulity, is confirmed by reports since received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters. Maj. Grimes, of the Quartermaster's Department, also believes in the truth of the report. He was acquainted with Muggins Taylor, who first came in with the news. Taylor was a gambler, but a man of truth and veracity. Maj. Grimes is well acquainted with the country where the fight took quainted with the country where the fight took place. He was detailed by the Government, in 1868, to remove all the forts on the Powder River route, in accordance with the provisions of the Fort Laramie treaty of 1808.

of the Fort Laramie treaty of 1808.

COL. J. S. TILFORD,

the senior Major of the Seventh United States
Cavairy, is now in this city on leave of absence.

Maj. Tilford was in command of Fort Rice, and is familiar with the situation. Winter before last the Indians at Standing Rock, some 20 miles below, had consumed their rations, and, after eating up all their ponies and dogs, they came round the Fort begging for subsistence to save themselves from starving. It was midwinter, they had been robbed by the agenta, and from their deplorable condition could easily have been wiped out. The very Indians who begged for supplies would start out on their raids. He is of opinion that the Indians who fought Custer are Craxy Horse's band and Sitting Bull's band, and that they are in command of all the malcontents and young men ambitious to distinguish themselves on the war-path. The Major speaks in high terms of Custer.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FEELING.

SALT LAKE, U. T., July 6.—Citizens here are excited over the Custer massacre. Several par-ties have made offers to the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of frontiersmen in ten days for Indian service.

Indian service.

AT SPRINGFIELD, III.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, III. July 6.—The Sherman Guards, one of our home militia companies, and almost wholly composed of veterans of the late War, to-day telegraphed to the War Department, at Washington, tendering their services, if needed, against the Indians, and announce their readiness to serve in an Indian campaign, to avenge Custer, upon twenty-four hours' notice.

San Francisco, July 6.—A dispatch from Virginia City reports great excitement at the news of Custer's death. A meeting was called to organize a company of volunteers.

AT CUSTER'S HOME. TOLEDO, July 6.—A special to the Blade from Monroe, Mich., the home of Gen. Custer, says Monroe, Mich., the home of Gen. Custer, says:
"The startling news of the massacre of the General and his party by Indians created the most intense feeling of sorrow among all classes. Gen. Custer passed several years of his youth at school in Monroe, and his parents have resided there many years. His wife is the daughter of the Hon. Daniel L. Bacon, a prominent citizen of that place, and is now at the post recently commanded by Gen. Custer, Fort, Abraham Lincoln. The town is draped in mourning, and a meeting of the Common Council and citizens was held this evening to take measures for an appropriate tribute to the gallant dead.

AT WASHINOTON.

THE CAMPAIGN.

DETAILS OF GEN. SHERIDAR'S FLANK.

The present campaign against the Sioux was inaugurated early last spring, for the purpose of hunting up, punishing, and driving back to their reservations Slitting Buil's and other bands of Sioux who had quitted the reservations more than a year since, and were ranging over the region between the headwaters of the Platte and the Yellowstone Rivers. Pursuant to orders from Gen. Sheridan, early in April last Gen. Terry moved from Fort Abraham Lincoln, on the Missouri River, to the mouth of Powder River, where he was to establish his base of supplies. Custer and his regiment, the Seventh Cavalry, formed part of

Cavalry, formed part of
TERRY'S COMMAND,
which all told numbered about 1,400 or 1,500
men. From thence Terry's march (as indicated
on THE TRIBUNE'S map) was up the valley of the
Powder River to the forks of the Little Powder;
thence across country to the Tongue River, and
down the valley of that stream to the junction
with the Yellowstone; thence to the Rosebud
River, and through its valley, and thence to the
Little Horn,

River, and through its valley, and thence to the Little Horn,

WHERE THE DISASTER OCCURRED
in which Custer and five companies of his regiment were lost. The line of march, as will be seen by reference to our map, was projected for the purpose of driving the Indians out of the valleys of the tributaries of the Yellowstone, Gen. Sheridan's orders being that they should be attacked wherever found.

Almost simultaneously,

GEN. CROOK'S COMMAND,
consisting of fifteen companies of the Second and Third Regiments of cavalry, and nine companies of Infantry, about 1,500 men in all, moved from Fort Fetterman to near Fort Kearney, on the head-waters of the Tongue River, where, when last heard from, he was encamped.

At the same time

GEN. OIBBON, WITH HIS COMMAND,
consisting of four companies of the Second, and the Fifth Cavalry, began his march from Fort Ellis, to move down the Yellowstone to effect a junction with Terry at the month of the Little Powder River. Gibbon's column, advancing from the West, had arrived within a day's march of Custer at the time of the fight on the Little Horn, and came up the next day, and it was

of Custer at the time of the fight on the Little Horn, and came up the next day, and it was through a courier dispatched by Gibbon to Helena, Montana, that the first intelligence of the battle, which occurred on the 25th ult., reached us yesterday.

Meanwhile also GEN. MERRITT, with eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry, marched from Fort Laramie, northward, on the old Powder River trail, where, when has heard from, he was encamped on Sage Creek, being assigned that position to intercept and cut off retreating parties of the savages who might attempt to work their way back to the agencies on the Niobrara River, there to be fattened and provided with arms and ammunition for other murderous excursions.

Thus it will be seen that the troops were rapnurderous excursions.

Thus it will be seen that the troops we

Thus it will be seen that the troops were dly concentrating upon the savages from directions. The movement, too, as the see shows, was successful, resulting if the heart in of about 2,000 lodges, or from 3,000 to 8, warriors, as is variously estimated, on the Li Horn.

Fight RECENT ADVICES, it would seem that the whereabousts of this be of Indians was unknown until they were discered on the Eth and attacked by Custer, also appears from the following dispatch ceived from Gen. Terry on the Sist uit, for days before the fight, that Custer must he been on a scouting expedition with five cust nies of his regiment when he came upon the Little Horn:

Camp on the Robert Robert Days E.

P. MCNAMARA & CO.,

FTON HOUSE.

ash-av. and Monroe at. is the city of loffer for saic and seil at public auction bidder, and the farniture and fixtures states mentioned in said mortgage, and fron House, consisting in part of the follong property, to-wit: Bedfreen suita, seed property, to-wit: Bedfreen suita, seed lining-room and table furfacture, crocks, silver ware, cutlery, padde furniture as, and ismbrequins, fixtures and furniture as, and ismbrequins, fixtures and furniture and single property for the fixed suitable property and the property least unishing and operation of said botel. A of such property and the property least any time prior to the day of saie by callford Hanefeck, Room 8, Major Biock, John B. DAVIISON, Mortgages.

AND FISTULA positively cured without pain or the use of knife. ligature, or caustic. A SURE CURE OR NO PAY. With patients from a distance we will contract to pay all traveling and if we fail to effect a radical cure. consultation or examination. DRS. ILLIPS, 167 Madison-st., Chicago.

OFLE BRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confections, Chicago,

and so on. Custer will go up the Rosebud to-me row with his whole regiment, and thence to headwaters of the Little Horn; thence down Little Horn.

Brigadier General Commanding WHEN CUSTER CAME PPON THE INDIANS,

on the way, he might the next day have had not less than 2,000 available troops, and by the second or third day probably over 3,000, and have had assurance of an easy victory over the

underrating the enemy, who was as well armed and provided with ammunition, besides being for the most part mounted, Custer had the temerity, with five companies only, to make a charge into the very midst of the savages, numbering at least

and who besides had secured the choice of positry, which as well was fatal to 261 members of the five companies of his column. The re-mainining seven companies, under command of Maj. Reno, which attacked on the other side of

NARROWLY ESCAPED THE LIKE PATE, which certainly would have been theirs but that Gibbon's command come to their relief next day. The loss, however, was so severe that the nnant of Custer's command, with Gibbon's River, Terry's base of supplies, and the Sioux will thus probably be enabled to make their escape from the Little Horn region, and a long chase will probably follow before they will be

A SKETCH OF HIS MILITARY CAREER.

George A. Custer was born at New Rumley, O., on the 5th of December, 1839, and was in his 37th year at the time of his death. He entered the National Military Academy at West Point, on the 1st of July, 1857, and graduated on the 24th of June, 1861, standing thirty-fourth in his class, and was commissioned a Second Lieuten-ant in the Second Cavalry. He at once entered upon active service in the War of the Rebellion, took rt in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861, be-

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN,
the first of the War. He also served in the Army the first of the War. He also served in the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown and as aid-de-camp to Gen. McClellan in the subsequent operations of the campaign, being promoted on the 5th of June, 1862, to a Captaincy as additional aide. He served through the Maryland campaign of the fall of 1862, being engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. In the Rappahannock campaign, from March to June, 1863, he was engaged in Stoneman's great cavalry was engaged in Stoneman's great cavalry raid toward Richmond, and in the fight at Bran Station as aide to Gen. Pleasanton. He manded a cavalry brigade in the Army of

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN in the summer of 1868, being commissioned Brigadier General of volunteers on the 29th of June of that year. In the campaign he took part in the engagement at Aldie Gap, in the battle of Gettysburg, and in the fights at Monbattle of Gettyaburg, and in the lights at Mon-terey, Smithburg, Hagarstown, Williamsport, Boonsboro', etc. He was engaged in the cam-paign in Central Virginia from August, 1863, to March, 1864, seeing hot work in the fights at King George Court-House, at Culpepper, at Somerville Ford, in the reconnolssance at Liberty Mills, and in the engagements at mushes on the movement to Centreville. He also took part in the engagement at Gainesville and in the Mine Run Expedition.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. ember, 1863, the effect of his hard campaigning began to tell upon his health to such extent that he was compelled to accept a sick leave of absence. But in April he was again in command of a brigade in the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, in the campaign against Richmond, and with his command took

THE TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN THE WILDERNESS.
Immediately following this he fought with his
command in the battles of Meadow Bridge,
Hanovertown, Howe's Shop, Cold Harbor,
Trevellian Station, and Newark.
He commanded the Third Division, Cav-

He commanded the Third Division, Cavalry Corps, in the Shenandoah campaign, being engaged in skirmishes near Winchester, Front Royal, Shepardstown, Smithfield, and Opequan Creek; the Battle of Opequan, and the actions at Cedarville, Leroy, Columbia Furnace, Tom's Run, Cedar Creek, Middletown, and Lacey Springs, and on the 13th of March, 1865, was made a Brevet Major-General for gal-lant services during the campaign ending in the surrender of the Confederate Army of North-

ern Virginia.

He commanded a cavalry division at the battles of Dinwiddle, Five Forks, Appomatox Sta-

House.

He was mustered out of the volunteer service
February 1, 1866, and commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Regular Cavalry,
which commission he held at the time of his

After the close of the War, Gen. Custer was assigned to duty on the frontier, where his share in fighting the Indians was no less than it had been in fighting the Robels. He bore a prominent part in the campaign against the Kansas Indians in 1867, and against the Cheyennes, Arrapahæs, and Comanches in the winter of 1868-9, in which Black Kettle's band of saverage destroyed in the Canadian River Val. ages was destroyed in the Canadian River Val-ley, terminating the campaign. In the spring of 1868 his regiment was transferred from the Department of the Missouri to Kentucky, and

putting down the ku-klux in that State. In 1873, with his regiment, he was ordered to Fort Abraham Lincoln. Subsequently he joined in the expedition escorting the Northern Pacific surveying party, during which occurred the skirmish with the Indians which is the subject of a brilliant article by him contributed to the last number of the Galaxy. He remained with six companies of the Seventh Cavalry in command of the post at Fort Lipcoln until last spring, when he set out in command of his entire regiment with Terry's expedition, to meet the fale tidings of which yesterday reached us.

Throughout he was the same dashing cavalryman, whether upon the plains or in the charge down the Shenandoah,

THE MURAT OF OUR SERVICE.

fearless, reckless of the odds against him, and confident of success against almost any odds by the sian with which he bore down upon an opposing column, and his brilliant manneuvres on many a field during the War of the Rebellion had often enough resulted in signal triumph to warrant no small self-confidence on his part. For the patient tactics by which are deliberately organized victories, he had little taste, and throughout the army he was known as one who had to be held in. His theory, if theory he had upon the subject, was evidently that THE BUSINESS OF THE SOLDIES WAS TO FIGHT, and that the true tactics were to force the fight-

THE BUSINESS OF THE SOLDIER WAS TO FIGHT, and that the true tactics were to force the fighting whenever there was any fighting on hand.

Added to his dauntless courage was the loftiest ambition, that made him eager to seize upon any and every opportunity to distinguish himself in the field. Older men, of cooler heads, may call it vanity. But at best it was but the martial pride without which the great Field-Marshal would be impossible. To it, perhaps, be owes the loss of his life. Reinforcements were within a day's march. But without counting the odds against him, nor waiting for the column advancing to his support to come up, with desperate courage he fell upon the savages only to be swallowed up by the overwhelming numbers against him, and his whole force was lost.

with the free, firm carriage of the veteran of many fields, and the dashing grace of the gallant cavalier; almost foppish in costume, affecting what might be styled a blending of the toggery of the stage General, and the wild Western scout's fantastic trappings, his sombrero and velvet jacket and buckskin teggins, top-boots and monstrous spurs, his long, yellow locks, and his sweeping moustache, have been the sub-ject of not a few antirical etchings. But HE WAS NO STAGE SOLDIER,

and a single glance of his piercing eye sufficed to disclose the fighting spirit of the soldier who on many a hard-fought field had well earned the

military braid if he chose.

Custer was scace less dashing a writer than he was soldier, and wielded the quill well nigh as brilliantly as he did the sword, as his contributions to the Galaxy attest. His paper on the battle of Bull Run, in which he participated, was by all odds

THE MOST GRAPHIC ACCOUNT
that has been written of that engagement, and
presents the clearest and most succinet statement of the causes that brought about the dis-aster of that day, and will doubtless take its place among the historic annals of the War. The proclamation which he issued to the Third Cavalry Division, which he commanded on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, is so characteristic of him as the soldier and author, and gives such an insight into the man himself, that we

author, and gives such an insight into the man himself, that we

REPRODUCE IT ENTIRE:

With profound gratitude toward God of battles, by whose blessing our enemies have been hambled and our arms rendered triumphant, your commanding general avails himself of this, his first opportunity, to express to you his admiration of the heroic manner in which you have passed through the series of battles which to-day resulted in the startender of the enemy's entire army.

The record established by your indomitable courage's unparalleled in the annals of war. Your proweds has won for you even the respect and admiration of your enemies. During therpast six months, atthough in most instances confronted by superior numbers, you have captured from the enemy, in open battle, 111 pieces of field artillery, sixty-five battle-flags, and upwards of 10,000 prisoners of war, including several general officers. Within the past ten days, and included in the above, you have captured forty-six pieces of field artillery and thirty-seven battle-flags. You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and have never been defeated; and notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have never beat defeated; and notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have never been defeated; and notwithstanding the summerous engagements in which you have expurred every piece of artillery which the enemy has dared to open upon you. The near approach of peace renders it improbable that you will again be called upon to undergo the fatigues of the toil-some march or the exposure of the battle-field; but should the assistance of keen blades, wielded by sturdy arms, be required to hasten the coming of that gorious peace for which we have been so long contending, the General commanding is proudly confident that in the future, as in the past, every demand will meet with a hearty and willing response.

Let us hope that our work is done, and that, blessed with the comforts of peace, we may be Let us hope that our work is done, and that, blessed with the comforts of peace, we may be permitted to enjoy the pleasures of home and friends. For our comrades who have fallen, let us cherish a grateful remembrance. For the wounded, and to those who languish in Southern prisons, let our heartfelt sympathy be tendered. And now, speaking for myself alone, when the war is ended and the task of the historian begins; when those deeds of daring which have rendered the name and fame of the Third Cavalry Division imperishable are inscribed upon the bright pages of our country's history, I only ask that my name may be written as that of the commander of the Third Cavalry Division.

Gen. Custing Was Markeled

GEN. CUSTER WAS MARRIED in 1867, at Monroe, Michigan. His wife, who shared with him the hardships of frontier life, is now at Fort Abraham Lincoln. He leaves no

REMINISCENCES.

WHAT CUSTER'S OLD CONRADES THINK OF HIM. Yesterday evening a TRIBUNE reporter met three officers of the old Sixth Michigan Cavalry Col. M. D. Birge, Maj. C. Worden Deane, and Capt. L. H. Ballard—all of whom had served under Gen. Custer until he was made Majorunhappy end of their old commander when the reporter came across them. The conversation naturally drifted into reminiscences of old army deeds, the talk running about as follows: CAPT. BALLARD—
The first time that I saw Custer was when we

arrived at Hanover, on the march up from Fairfax Court-House into Pennsylvaniy. Custer appeared there one night in command of Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan, and First Vermont Cavalry. This was in June, 1863. On the 3d of July we struck the left, or very nearly the left, of our army at Gettysburg—the whole cavalry corps which was under command of Gen. Pleasanton. We struck Hunterstown, within, I guess, 8 miles from Gettysburg, just at dark, and Custer gave us orders to harge down a little lane with one of those pos and rail fences on each side of the road. Sever ty-five of us charged, and twenty-two got back. Unfortunately I was not among them, for I was captured, and did not see the command again for twenty-two months, being sent to Richmond. Still we hit them severely, for twenty-two dead were picked up, every one sabered. The command perfectly idolized Cus-ter. The old Michigan Brigade adored its Brigdier, and all felt as if he weighed about a ton

MAJ. DEANE—
Custer was on McClellan's staff when he got his first star. As I understand, there were several politicians who interested themselves in his behalf, and succeeded in giving him a chance, and he, like a man of genius, went on and improved it. I was Captain at that time when they gave him the rank of Brigadier and the com-mand of the Michigan Brigade.

COL. BIRGE—
In September, 1863, I went back to the regiment, and the next day we had the battle of Culpepper. There he led us into the enemy, and had his white stallion shot under him, and was himself shot through the calf of the leg, and Col. Gray was put in command of the brigade. After that, in the fall of 1863, we went into camp at Stephens the fall of 1863, we went into camp at Stephens-boro. At the opening of the campaign of 1864 he commanded our brigade. The first engage-ment was at the Wilderness. I was on picket on the morning of the 6th of May, with the whole regiment, on the left of our army. I was driven in upon a brigade of the reserve, where Custer was. Then Custer rallied the brigade and we charged the rebels back into a plowed Custer was. Then Custer rallied the brigade and we charged the rebels back into a plowed field. We fought on for two days and nights, I believe, under Custer, who was on the field personally all the time. About the night of the 18th May we moved in the advance, the First Regiment leading, and my regiment next. The next morning about daylight Granger, one of the staff officers, came to us with an order to follow the First Michigan Cavalry. We moved out of the road, and the Cavalry. We moved out of the road, and the first we knew were down among the woods, and there we recaptured about 600 of the regiment, half-a-mile further on towards Beaver Dam

There was one thing about Custer—he was always at the front, and never still. I believe that he owed his marvelous preservation to that. He never was still, he was always on the move,

He never was still, he was always on the move, going just to the identical place where he was least expected.

COL. BIRGE—

At Trevelyan Station, on the 11th of June, Col. Keep, with the First Battalion and Maj. Dean, charged, and were captured. Custer rode up and ordered me to close up and charge. He was quite excited. The rebels were in the woods, and we charged and captured a Colonel and a duite excited. The rebels were in the woods, and we charged and captured a Colonel and a major. On that occasion his color-bearer was shot. The rebels were around him. He rode up and tried to get the staff out of the color-bearer's hands, but he could not wrench it from his grasp, so he stripped off the flag and stuffed it in his shirt-bosom, and made the remark that if the rebels got that flag they would get his body with it. We were right with him, of course. In the Shenandoah Valley he also displayed a great deal of courage. At that time you could always tell Custer and his men by their wearing long red neckties.

CAPT. BALLARD—

We moved up to Coldharbor just at night, and threw up some breastworks. Custer was present with our regiment and brigade, and helped us throw up those works, and showed the boys the best way to do H. Next morning they

opened on the regular brigade on our right. ur line to the right of the regulars, and es aped without getting hurt.

MAJ. DEANE-After the battle of Yellow Tavern, at the time Wilson got lost, we got down to Meadow Bridge, which was destroyed, the rail-road bridge alone remaining. The regulars had the advance, and they were skirmishing. Sheridan ordered them back, and sent the Michigan Brigade down to build the bridge. Custer was walking on the railroad track, and I was walking my horse on the road in front of the regiment, when he sung out, "Major, you are not going to swim the river, are you!" I said, "No; I am going to ride as far as I can, and get down to the river and dismount." The boys were going across the railroad bridge. At this moment Gordon's battery plumped a shell into the ditch, and it exploded. I got covered with mud, and Custer remarked, "Well, that is pretty hot for us, Major,

but we will get them out of that pretty soon," and I noticed we did it. As brave a thing as ever I saw Custer do was at Winchester. We had been fighting all the morning, and finally came down and joined Averill, or, rather, he oined us. We were ordered to march along uietly. We could hear fighting, 3 or 4 miles away. Suddenly we were ordered to battalion front, and then again to form brigade line of battle, and we formed our division in that way.

front, and then again to form brigade line of battle, and we formed our division in that way. Then we struck into a piece of woods. The rebel brigade was in there skirmishing custem never ame out on the other side our line was 2 miles long, and was as straight as if on dressparade. My brigade came square on the left of the Rebel infantry, just at the end of the New York brigade, with Averill's division next. The moment we got out the bugles ordered a charge all along the line. We were then in column battallon line of battle. The stone fences which we met, however, broke us badly in the charge. Custer got 20 rods ahead with his color-bearer right in among the Rebel infantry. The color-bearer's horse was shot, but the man was not hurt.

CUSTER JUMPED OFF HIS HORSE, picked up the man by the jacket-collar and his breaches, swung him on his own horse, gave him a sing with his sabre, and sent him off to the rear, and was left there alone among the Rebel infantry; but, you bet, that we got in there in about half-a-minute. A little while after that, I picked up about 50 men from different regiments. Gen. Merritt came along and asked what command that was. I said it was the First Brigade, First Division. He said, "There are a lot of stragglers down there; go and get them. I charged down a little valley, and picked up about 75 or 80 prisoners. The Rebel line was reformed on the hill, and stood there, but did not fire. I began to think something was wrong. I thought I had all the prisoners I could handle, and started back for the rear. The Sixth Corps changed position, and came back on the other side, and they had the line on far above them. I got away with half of my prisoners. As soon as I got a receipt for them I started to join Custer, just as he was starting on that last charge, but I got no chance to report. We went in with him on that charge. He and Lowell had been begging Torbert to let them charge for half an hour. Just as I came up I heard Custer tell Torbert. "All right; make the charge and

Torbert "BY G-D, I WILL CHARGE ANYWAY."
Says Torbert, "All right; make the charge and break them up." Says Custer, "Come, Lowell."
Says Torbert, "No; Lowell cannot go"—he Says Torbert, "No: Lowell cannot go"—he was then commanding the regular brigade. Custer started. We didn't have over 600 men in our brigade. We charged between 1,600 and 1,700 Rebel infantry, with half-a-dozen Brigadier and Major-Generals trying to reform them and get them into line. The Rebels saw us making the charge, and turned two batteries from the fort on the hill upon us, and gave us an enfilading fire until we got in among the infantry. We had 675 prisoners and five stands of colors out of that crowd.

Capt. Ballard—When Custer made a charge, he was the first sabre that struck, for he was always ahead.

always ahead.

Mai. Deane—I remember a remark he made Maj. Deane—I remember a remark he made when he was riding along and I reported that I had returned so many prisoners to the Division Provost-Marshal. He slapped me on the shoulder and said,
"Majoh, This is the BULLIEST DAY SINCE

Provost-Marshal." He slapped me on the shoulder and said,
"MAJOR, THIS IS THE BULLIEST DAY SINCE CHRIST WAS BORN."

He was so pleased to think of those prisoners and flags. One of the latter was the Stonewall Jackson's Brigade battle-flag, inscribed "Winchester One and Two." He could not contain himself. He never asked the boys to go ahead. He always said "Come."

Capt. Ballard—Never.

Col. Birgo—He never would hold his men under fire where they would be shot down. If they could charge, he would draw his sabre and Custer's Brigade. I could hear the boys chat-

der fire where they would be shot down. If they could charge, he would draw his sabre and lead them. He has led in many a charge.

Maj. Deane—Our old brigade band was always on the skirmish line, and at Yankeo Doodle every man's hand went to his sabre. It was always the signal for a charge. At Luray he charged on Gordon's brigade and CAPTURED HIS MULE TRAIN.

Capt. Ballard—Then Rosser was another General he met then. Rosser was of the same class at West Point with Custer, and they were warm personal friends.

Gen. Deane—At Hanover Court House, before the time that Grant made his flank movement to North Anna, he went out and took supper with Mrs. Rosser, and left a note for Rosser in which he said that he had met every other member of the class who was in the Rebel army, and had cleaned him out, and that he would

other member of the class who was in the Rebel army, and had cleaned him out, and that he would

CLEAN ROSSER OUT TOO.

He never got a chroce to meet Rosser until they were falling back down the Valley, and he was in command of the Third Division. While we were at Petersburg Wilson made his raid to Weldon, and got cit all to pieces; lost, his headquarters wagon, artillery, and everything else. When we were up the Valley Custer was at Port Republic with us. Torbert went with Wilson. We got up there and they got into a fight. Wilson didn't handle the thing satisfactorily, and Torbert told him to report to Sheridan that he had no further use for him, and sent an order to Custer to come and take command of the Third Division. We didn't get a fight until we got back down to Fisher's Hill. The town of Woodstock caught fire, and our brigade was ordered to put it out. Rosser came up and shelled us, and we fell back to Fisher's Hill. From there I was ordered back to Woodstock, and the next morning over the mountain, and we were charged from the pike and put on the middle between it and the back road. Lowell was at the front. Rosser came down with three brigades and attacked Custer, and Custer was having just about all he could handle comfortably. We came in and struck \$Rosser in the flank, sending up a yell as we did so. One of Custer's a did said that the moment our battery openes, and Custer heard the old Michigan brigade on the flank—now go for it!" They didn't stop for two miles.

Col. Birge—Custer kept our brigade from the

flank—now go for it!" They didn't stop for two miles.

Col. Birge—Custer kept our brigade from the time Elon Farnsworth was killed at Gettysburg, up to the 19th of September, 1864. Then, after the battle of the Wilderness, his gallantry there, and the prisoners he took,

MADE HIM A BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL, and he was put in command of the Third Division, and commanded it to the end of the War. The Michigan brigade has the credit of winning his second star. The men followed him until he was made Major-General and took higher rant. Capt. Ballard—There was a strong feeling of deep indignation in the minds of his old volusteer command at the way in which he has been served since the War closed. We always thought that the way in which he was used was a crying shame.

way.
Maj. Deane—Custer told me once

Maj. Deane—Custer told me once
HOW HE GOT HIS CAPTAINCY.

He was then Lieutenant on McCleilan's staff.
At the time that they were lying on the Chickahominy, and could not find any ford to cross the river, he went out with the Chief Engineer on McCleilan's staff on a reconnoissance. They got up in a corn-field where, looking across the river, Custer said, "I don't want to do this unless I have an order. But you give me an order to go to that ditch which runs through the corn-field, and I believe I can go clear down to the river." They knew that the Rebel pickets were on the other side of the stream. The General hesitated, and finally said, "Go if you want to." Custer dodged into the ditch and started. The next thing the General saw he was

and started. The next thing the General saw he was

HALF WAY ACROSS THE CHICKAHOMINY.

He found that the water had run down this ditch, and washed the sand along, and made a bar out into the stream. Custer was up to his arm-pits, with his revolver in his hand, wading across the river. The General dared not make any noise, but tried to catch his eye to beckon him back. Custer went across the river to the edge of the woods, nearly to the line of pickets and in sight of their camp. He took some paper, made a diagram of all he could see, and then waded back with his sketch, and handed it to the Chief Engineer, who said he would put him under arrest, or rather would have McClellando so. They got across the river. About two days after that, I think, he was ordered to the Gen-

cral's presence and presented with his Captain's commission. That is the way he got it.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Capt. Ballard—When I first saw him he was about 6 foot 1 in height, smooth-faced, except for the long mustache, and with long golden hair, hanging on his shoulders for about a foot or 18 inches. When he was riding it was always flowing in the wind. He generally wore a black velvet jacket and tight black velvet breeches, top-boots, and long spurs, and he generally rode a horse that was fully the height of all men of his size. He wore the insignia of his rank on his sleeve, not on the shoulder. He also wore a white slouch hat, and was a very striking-looking man. He was one of those men who, when you saw him pass at a gallop, you instinctively turned to look at again.

Col. Birge—When he dismounted, he always threw himself down flat on his breast to rest. I have seen him do it hundreds of times.

Maj. Deane—I never saw any main but him who could jump from his feet from the flat position without getting on his knees. He was to the past of the same in t

sition without getting on his knees. He was very active.

ONE NOTICEABLE THING about him was that his men were always at the front; and were always on the best of terms with him. A private could talk to him as freely as an officer. If he had any complaint to make, Custer was always ready to listen.

Col. Birge—Every man in his brigade worshiped him, and would follow him through anything. They never went back on him nor he anything. They never went back on him nor he anything. They never went back on him nor hon the men. We have been in some as tight places as troops ever were in, but he always go

us out.

Maj. Deane—Gen. Sheridan told me once that if they got in a tight place they all wanted to see Custer and the Michigan Brigade. That was just before the battle of Winchester, and he was speaking of Custer and the Michigan

men.
Col. Birge—The Third Cavalry Division which be commanded from 1864 felt just the same way as the old brigade.
Capt. Ballard—I don't suppose any man in the Eastern army had those
PECULIAR QUALITIES OF MIND AND HEART AND DASH

procultar qualities of mind and heart and dared to his men.

Col. Birge—At night he was riding with us all the time, talking to us and the men, telling how to build breast-works and everything of that kind, and taking right hold of the rails himself.

Maj. Deane—That was a gallant thing at Trevelyan, the time Wade Hampton charged on Woodruff's section of our cavalry. I was talking with Woodruff, and some of the officers thought the fight was pretty nearly over in that quarter. But I thought differently. I saw a cloud of dust, and I said to Woodruff, "There are some more of those infernal fellows cloud of dust, and I said to Woodruff, "There are some more of those infernal fellows coming give them a dusting." Woodruff said, "No; they are all right." I said, "Not much," and while talking there came a gust of wind which lifted the dust, and there, within

wind which lifted the dust, and there, within 60 rods of us, was 60 rods of us with 60 rods of us wit with 60 rods of us with 60 rods of us with 60 rods of us with 6 we left.
Maj. Deane—All the regiment except those headquartermen were dismounted.
Col. Birge—I have seen Custer sit on the field at Winchester and elsewhere and laugh at the soldiers who were dodging the balls. I was told by a rebel that at Winchester
A WHOLE COMPANY WAS DETAILED TO SHOOT

but that he never filinched, and sat on his horse and looked at them.

Maj. Deane—The Rebels all knew Custer and his brigade.

Capt. Ballard—Yes, as well as we did.

Maj. Deane—At Petersburg once, I had to post the pickets at the left. The Third New Jersey Hussars—New Jersey Butterfiles, as they used to be called, because their uniforms were covered with yellow lace—had been there and had begun picket firing, and got driven back. When we went out there I was ordered to replace the line in the old post. We went about a quarter of a mile through the heavy timber, and when I came out to the open field I got where the horses had stood, and I asked the New Jersey officer, "Is that where your line was?" He said: "Yes; but you are not going out there. You will get

Custer's Brigade. I could hear the boys chatting back and forth. They were curious to know about our guns that we loaded in the morning and whot all day.

Capt. Ballard—Those were Spencer carbines. The charge was thrown into the chamber by a movement of the thumb on the trigger-guard. When we threw the gun up it looked like coming to a salute, and they said that every time we fired we came to a salute, and then shot again.

again.
Capt. Ballard—I see some of the papers say
he was married in Ohio,
HE MARRIED THE DAUGHTER OF JUDGE BACON OF MONROE, MICH.

It was soon after he got his first star, about December, 1863. I know his wife was with him hen we were encamped at Stevensboro.

Col. Birge—He was called "The Boy General ith the golden locks." He was very young-Col. Birge—He was called "The Boy General with the golden locks." He was very younglooking.

Capt. Ballard—He always displayed excellent judgment in handling his troops. He was different from Kilpatrick, who was rash. His standing order was "Charge, G—d d—n them," whether they were five or live thousand.

Col. Birge—He always displayed a great deal of bravery, but I don't think that you could call it rashness. He never took his men in any place where they couldn't get out.

Maj. Deane—I remember the last time I saw him. I was at the hotel where he was, and was looking at his stag-hound, and he came up and said, "How do you do, Major?" And I said, "General, I didn't suppose you would know me." He said, "I guess there are none of our old Michigan Brigade boys whom I wouldn't know a hundred years hence." He said it didn't make any difference what the odds were, or what the place he got into, he knew that his men were going to follow him, and that gave him confidence to do things which he would not have done if he had not known what his men would do. The Michigan Brigade, he said, had made his reputation.

Col. Birge—Some called him rash, and they are saying now that
CUSTER OUGHT TO HAVE KNOWN BETTER THAN TO HAVE CHARGED

are saying now that
CUSTER OUGHT TO HAVE KNOWN BETTER THAN
TO HAVE CHARGED
when he did. But that is all bosh. He had just
as much judgment as any man.
Capt. Ballard—I guess when we get to the
bottom facts it will be found, if the truth ever
can be arrived at, that some of these old men
were jealous of him and afraid of his popularity.
Maj. Deane—I know one thing—I am satisfied
Custer never would have charged under this
command unless he had been deceived as to the
force of the enemy.
Capt. Ballard—I am satisfied that it was somebody else's fanit,—that he was not properly supported, for instance.
Maj. Deane—He has been among those Indians long enough to know them and their way
of fighting.
Col. Birge—He was one of those men who
never wanted to go back; but it was not rashness, but gallantry. He was
ALWATS WANTING TO GO IS.
If he saw the enemy, he wanted to fight him.
It was what he went for. He would rather be
in a battle than out. He was not rash like Kilpatrick.
Capt. Ballard—A different make-up alto-

patrick.
Capt. Ballard—A different make-up alto Capt. Ballard—A different make-up altogether.

Maj. Deane—On the 28th of May, at Hawes' Field, or Shiloh, as it is sometimes called, about toon we were ordered to mount and move down the road about 5 miles, and take position behild a battery. We were then ordered to the from. They were shelling us with two batteries, and we lost a number of men, and had a great many horses killed. We formed in an open field leading up to the woods, ad Custer ordered us to lie down. The Rebel linewas no more than 10 rods from that piece of wods; the New Jersey Brigade was in it, betweethes and the Rebels.

THE BULLES WERE COMING IN A PERFECT HAIL-STORM.

Custer rode p on his horse with his staff, and stood and loded on, paying no more attention than if there ere no Rebels there. When the time came it us to go in, he gave the order Give three cheers, boys; jump that fence, and then give them hell." To had not gone a rods in the woods when we struck the New Jersey Brigade. The Rebel line was not more than five rods from our ma. As we got in, Butler's South Casolina trops came in to reinforce them. They had faileds and we had Spencer carbines. We went in 900 strong, and it was the only aght I was a where I saw

NO FINCHING OF SKULKING WHATEVER.

We drive them back, and had 12 killed and 21 wounds, 8 of when died before night. The Rebel regiment in front of us left 275 on the grout.

Ch. Birge—One thing about Custer; he

never got under shelter in battle. He was perfectly unconcerned about danger.

Major Deane—That day that I was speaking of, he sat on horseback and looked into the woods while that storm of bullets was going by, and paid no attention to them whatever.

The Capt. Moylan, called Custer's brother-inlaw, was really married to a Miss Calhoun, sister of Lieut.-Col. Calhoun, who was married to Custer's sister.

Capt. T. W. Custer, his brother, was Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry.

A LIST.

THE OFFICERS. St. Louis, July 6.—A telegram from Gen. Ruggles, at St. Paul, to Capt. Green Hale, commanding the cavalry at the Arsenal here, gives the following as the names of the officers killed in the fight between the Sioux and Gen. Coster's command: Gen. Custer, Col. Custer, Col. Keogh, Col. Yates, Col. Cook, Lieut. Smith Lieut. McIntosh, Lieut. Calhoun, Lieut. Hodg son, Lieut. Relily, Lieut. Porter, and Lieut Sturgis. Lieut. Harrington is missing.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT. AN ADVOCATE OF THE PEACE POLICY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 5.—Your editorial remarks of the fate of the Custer command seem to me se much at variance with the truth, that I hope You speak of the war, and of this catastrophe in particular, as the result of the peace policy with the Indians. Nothing can be farther from the truth. Had the peace policy been faithfully maintained, the lives of these 300 men, and the honor of the country, would have been spared.
It is simple truth that in this war the United States, and not the Indians, is the aggressor. Why this war? Is it not because the Indians refuse to deliver up, for a sum, which seems to them insufficient, territory which is secured to them by sacred treaty?

It is surely time that we throw aside these

false representations of things, and acknowledge that we as a people have dealt with the Indian in a manner which would never be thought of for one moment if they were our equals in By what name should we call a powerful man

who should forcibly wrest from a child his property, secured to him by sacred right and binding promise? Should we not call him coward ully! thief? And what should we say of the child if he fought to the bitter death in defense of his rights? Should we call him savage, blood-thirsty, and only fit to be exterminated? Surely

Now, this is exactly the relative position of the two parties in this war, as well as most of the Indian wars of the past. The United States is playing the part of the coward and bully, robing and murdering those whom she was bound by treaty, and by the still greater obligation of guardianship, to protect.
The right of the Indians to their hunting

grounds in the Northwest does not rest simply on their original ownership of the soil, else it might reasonably be called in question; but it rests on special treaty with this Government. Such being the case, we have no more right to occupy their territory than Britain has to overrun Pennsylvania. It may be said that the price asked by the In-

It may be said that the price asked by the Indians for the surrender of their rights was simply preposterous; perhaps it was, but that does not after the case in the least. If the price the Government offered was more than the value of the reservation to them, they would sooner or later have come to terms, and it was surely the duty of the United States till theu to protect them in their rights.

But there is no need of argument; everyone who is acquainted with our Indian history, especially for the last fifty years, must, if their minds are unprejudiced, know that on our side it has been cruelty, deception, and extermination. On the side of the Indians, savage and ignorant retaliation.

Now, there are two ways out of this disgraceful state of affairs—the way of extermination, and the way of peace.

The way of extermination is well known. It is to pursue our past course of outrage and false-

The way of extermination is well known. It is to pursue our past course of outrage and false-hood, and whenever the victim turns on his oppressors, let loose the dogs of war, confiscate his means of support, and bayonet his women and children. Is it possible that any nation calling itself civilized, much less Christian, can choose this course?

The way of peace this nation may pursue by respecting her treaty obligations to the Indians, and by exercising the first and fundamental duty of every government of protecting her weaker children from the violence of the strong. This way is practicable.—It has already

weaker children from the violence of the strong. This way is practicable,—it has already been largely successful wherever it has been fairly tried. It is conomical,—much less money will be needed to civilize the Indians than to exterminate them. It is humane,—thousands of men will, by this plan, be sayed from the fate of the Custer regiment. It is the only right plan,—it is the only plan which will not leave a lasting stain and a lasting curse on our country.

not leave a lasting stain and a lasting curse on our country.

Allow me one word more in defense of the policy of our President. Notwithstanding his policy has been in defiance of the mean party interests of his supporters, and much wanting in hearty support from either political party, he has held to it in the main with a pertinacity that does him much credit as a statesman, and it is only to be regretted that his moral courage was not equal to the task of stamping out, in its commencement, the incipient cause of this war, in which there must be death to many, and can be honor and glory for none.

death to many, and can be nonor and grory for none.

Now, that Custer has made his last charge on an Indian village, and hundreds of his truly brave men lie beneath the soil, it might seem the part of kindness to let the past of a life like Custer's be forgotten; but in defense of truth I must say that I, and doubtless many more, are anable to see wherein some of our Generals who of late years have distinguished themselves in Indian warfare are less of savages than the enemy they fought. enemy they fought.

THOUGHTS ON THE CUSTER MASSACRE. To the Editor of The Tribune.
Startled and dismayed by the painful intelli-

gence of the massacre of Gen. Custer and many others, I cannot refrain from trespassing on Will this last murder open the eyes of our Government to its fearful supineness as regards, these Indians? Shall it be at last an accepted fact that to pet them, clothe them, fuss over them at Washington receptions, is not the right method to cure inherent treachery, the cunning of weak, uneducated minds, or base in-gratitude, so constantly displayed? How mistaken are the tactics of this co

Bratitude, so constantly displayed?

How mistaken are the tactics of this country!

An army far too small in numbers, and that but half-disciplined, in a so-called free country, where each soldier (with few exceptions) imagines himself as good as his commanding officer. But now, when one of the bravest, eleverest, and best-educated Generals has fallen a victim to this want of decision on the part of the Government, will not the United States awake to their fearful responsibility, and rise as one man to avenge these terrible deaths?

I should not be surprised to see a rush of volunteers, joining the regulars to avenge the murder of this splendid General, Custer. Those who have read his "Life on the Plains" must feel that a great man has fallen, and oh! in such a fearful manner. Ah! these untamed brutes must now be taught their last lesson, or ahame will rest on this country for its inefficiency. A magnificent country as far as natural beauties and untold capabilities; but when will it awake to judgment, and be true, earnest, honest, great in power and prosperity! Never while the political world is governed by discordant elements, while dishonesty stalks through the land, and a want of principle is only met with a deprecatory smile, and corruption and fraud only called "smartness," unless found out; when the paid witness is clapped on the back, and the public deceiver is given a public dinner!

Men of America! awake to your personal responsibility; save your country and people from contempt; come up to the true standard of nobility; a freedom without a false pretension to the name; a Government true to principle,—that right means right, that wrong is wrong; and then the agonizing news of this morning will yet bear fruit. God comfort the breaking hearis this news has caused!

K. M. C.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., July 6.—The Hon. S. M. Etter, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, left for Baltimore to-day to attend the sixteenth

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

It Gives Its First Summer Reception This Season.

A Review of the Pictures Which Adorn Its Walls.

Weakness of the Portrait Department-Works by Mulvaney, De Haas, Etc.

Academy of Design in its new quarters in the Pike Building, corner of Monroe and State streets, came off last evening. Although the invitations were limited to the old and new members of the Academy and the best known connoisseurs and art patrons in the city, the attendance was quite large, in fact, too much so for comfort, considering that the thermometer stood away up in the nineties. The galleries are capitally arranged. They consist of three salons and a vestibule. The centre salon, the largest of the three, is the main gallery, and in it are hung the most meritorious works. All are well ventilated, and the sky windows are so arranged as to preclude the possibility of any cross lights. The gas jets for evening illumination are about 2 feet too near the walls. As a consequence, the pictures on the line are thrown into a half-light, which robs many of them of their more salient points of beauty. The collection of last evening, taken as a whole, surpasses that of any previous Academy exhibition. It is especially strong in landscapes and figure pieces.

ITS MOST VULNERABLE POINT

is in the portrait department. There it is decidedly weak. The "conderfeit presentments" are few in number, and none of them come up to the requirements of portrait painting in its best sense. Some three or four are fairly good, both in drawing and technique, and the remainder are below mediocrity. The best are deficient in flesh color ing and technique, and the remainder are below mediocrity. The best are deficient in fiesh color and texture. Omitting the portraits, the contributions by local artists are very few,—in fact, they can almost be numbered on the fingers of both hands. Generally speaking, they are below the average of former years, and on several occasions this season Tuz Taisune has seen works from the local casels which surpass those exhibited last evening. The collection is made up principally of the works of Eastern and foreign artists, supplemented by numerous choice paintings which were borrowed for the locasion from private collections.

were borrowed for the occasion from private collections.

THE PLACE OF HONOR

was awarded by the Hanging Committee—(and right here it may be remarked that the gentlemen intrusted with that arduous and thankless task performed it in a very satisfactory manner)—to Mulvaney's "Triab of a Horse-Thief" (55). This picture was noticed at considerable length in these columns some ten or twelve days since. While here and there may be detected some glaring defects, both in drawing and color, the picture possesses a boldness and vigor that cannot fail to attract and retain attention. The three or four heads and figures scated around the judicial table are capitally painted. They possess individuality of character. The accessories are so carefully worked up as to suggest a photographic vraisemblance. Among the landscapes there is probably no pleture which possesses more of the genuine outdoor sentiment and gives greater pleasure than HEADE'S "VIEW IN JAMAICA."

nandscapes there is probably no picture which possesses more of the genuine outdoor sentiment and gives greater pleasure than HEADE'S "VIEW IN JAMAICA."

It is a truthful copy of Nature in one of her most pleasing moods. "An Afternoon on Mossing River, Connecticut," by R. C. Minor, is a capital landscape, vigorously treated, and possessing genuine touches of nature. In some respects it recalls Achenbach's style. "The Willows" (152), by H. A. Elkins, is not so good as some of the works which have escaped from his casel. More outdoor painting it would be well for Mr. Elkins to cultivate. Koekkoek, of Brussels, is represented by a capital composition, including landscape, cattle, and figures. The old oak in the foreground is a marvel of the limner's art. There are two or three of Winslow Homer's works on exhibition, but the best is "Sunshine and Shadow" (13), a reminiscence of the war times down in Virginia. The humorous element comes out strong. Chaplin's "Fille de Chambre" (224) possesses some nice points of color, but the perspective of the interior is fanky. "Grandfather's Present" (228), by Modon, of Brussels, is a capital specimen of the modern Flemish school. In accuracy of drawing, technical finish, and point of story, it is not surpassed by any picture in the collection. "Feeding the Doves" (225), by Caraud, of Paris, is a clever little studio picture. "Adorning the Bride" (226), by Caraud, of Paris, is a clever little studio picture. "Adorning the Bride" (226), by Caraud, of Paris, is a clever little studio picture. "Adorning the Bride" (226), by Caraud, of Paris, is a clever little studio picture. "Adorning the Bride" (226), by Caraud, of Paris, is a clever little studio picture. "Adorning the Bride" (226), the local art loungers are familiar.

A DRAWING IN BED CHALK BY REPHARL. (230)—the study for the figure of Apolio in the "Wedding Bapquet," a fresco in the Farnose Palace in Rome—is exhibited by Prof. Gugori. The drawing is from illerion to the wonderful

are delicately handled. "The Lord is My Shepherd" (not numbered), by W. H. Board, of New York, is an allegorical picture in that artist's best manner. "The Gates of the Clouds" (159), by EDWARD MORAN, of Philadelphia, is a noble marine. The water is translucent and full of motion; the clouds are surcharged with rain, and the ship in the distance, under full sail, is doing its best to get out of the storm. Technically speaking, the picture is wet throughout. "Cattle" (223), by Sir Sidney Cooper, an English artist, whose works command fabulous prices as the result of his knighthood, is chiefly distinguished for errors in drawing. The color treatment, however, is very good; the same cannot be said of the composition. A cattle piece by Paul Potter (222) is a gem in color and drawing. Gelgher of Munich, is represented by a rather humorous genre, "The Unintentional Compliment" (216). The story is capitally told and the artistic treatment of the picture is deserving of all praise. Cropsey exhibits "Autumn on the Ramapo River," (154), which recalls his "American Autumn," which was chromoed for purchasers of Lickets in the Croeby Opers-House lottery. It is a brilliant mass of October colors, backed up in the distance by the haze of an Indian Summer. 'Keene Valley" (156), by William Hart, represents a departure from the tea-tray finish which his admires were wont to pronounce "so nice." The change is for the better, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Hart will continue to mass his color with equal effect. The same remarks can be also applied to his "Landscape with Cattle" (20). 'Old Orchard Beach (18), by William de Haas, of New York, is a pleasing view of a well known watering place near Portland, Me.

"BLERSING THE WIDOW'S ALMONRY" (85), by Seylars, of Brussels, is marked by correct drawing and strong treatment. It would be difficult to find a better head than that of the old padre who pronounces the benediction. A. C. Ford, eratwhile of this city, contributes a scene near Santa Barbara, Cal (87). The studio lounger will a

exhibition at his studio at the corner of Michigan avenue and Van Burenstreets.

THE RECRIPTION

was enlivened by admirable selections rendered by an orchestra under the direction of Prof. Vans. Among those in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. and Mrs. Norman Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Assy, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Mitchell, Gen. N. B. Buford, Mr. John F. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Brand, Dr. and Mrs. Woodward, Gen. and Mrs. E. G. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntingdon, Dr. Byford, Dr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Squiers, Prof. and Mrs. Welch.

The studios of most of the artists in the building were brilliantly illuminated and thrown open to the guests of the Academy.

Damage to Crops by Flood.

Disputed to St. Louis Globs-Democrat.

Bamage to Crope by Flood.

Bispatch is St. Louis Globe-Democras.

SULLIVAN, Mo., July 2.—Both the Meramec and Bourboise and tributaries have risco within the past twenty-four hours to a height beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant, which means that these streams are at present higher than at any other time during the century. The result is the wide-spread and deep overflow of all the rich bottom lands adjacent to these streams, and the complete destruction of all the crops thereon. Thousands of acres of wheat.

most of it cut and bound, are floating about and very much more of corn and other crops wills a total loss. At 2 p. m. to-day the Merans at tood thirty inches higher than at the great rise in 1855. A traveler from the Bourboise at 3 st p. m. reports that river higher by twenty two inches than at any other time during the century. All the boats at fords are lost, consequently no communication has been had with parties on the opposite side of these stream aince Thursday. This unprecedented rise has caused a most serious loss to the great majority of the sufferers. Rain ceased at daylight, and clear weather prevailed until midnight.

#### RAILROADS.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS BOUNCED RAILROAD CONDUCTIONS BOUNCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MONNES, Is., July 4.—The Chicago, Red.

Island & Pacific Eailroad conductors are on net.

tics. Along the entire line several have stepped down and out recently. On the Iown Division, five have surrendered their punches on passenger, trains, and several freight-conductors have followed sait. A conductor will put in his appearance to take his train, when he will receive a note that his arrices are no longer required,—only that me The first summer reception of the Chicago sait. A conductor will put in his appearance to take his train, when he will receive a note that his services are no longer required,—only that an nothing more. No charges are made, and ne explanations required. The conductor poests the note, turns on his heel, and retires. About the first exclamation he makes is, "I haven't me any of the Company's money; I don't owe them a cent."

the note, turns on his heel, and retires. Along the first exclamation he makes is, "I haven't so any of the Company's money; I don't owe them a cent."

It has transpired that for some time, "spotters have been employed on all trains carrying passagers, to watch conductors. It is probable the conductors' returns did not tally with them of the "spotters." It has also been discovered that a conspiracy. In some instances, was formed by conductors at ticket agents, by which tickets were sold without them to the ticket agent, who would sell the again, and the proceeds would be divided. When the decapitation first began, conductors went them to the ticket agent, who would sell the again, and the proceeds would be divided. When the decapitation first began, conductors went charged with embezzlement, and it was not confined to the Chicago & Rock Island Road; but so charges now are made.

It is reported on good authority that an low charges now are made.

It is reported on good authority that an low charges now are made.

It is nearly the came to the depot to take he train, as usual, when an officer of the road and an officer of the law appeared and arrested him. On his shirt front was a \$5,000 diamos pin; in his pocket, a valuable gold watch and chain which were seized and taken from him. He was escarched, and about \$30,000 in Government bond found, which were taken. He was next asked a he could furnish bonds and keep himself outer jail until a trial was had; to which he made affirmative answer. An Eastern bank was telegraphed, which responded that bonds would be furnished in \$90,000, if necessary as that was the amount deposited to his credit there. The railroad-officiopened his eyes, and smiled over the bonanza he had struck in the Company of favor. This settled, it was next the conductor's turn. A lawyer was called in, who politely informed the railroad methat the diamond pin they had filegally taken had been worth that which they had stolen, and with it \$40,000, and no further questions would be asked. The Company c

MICHIGAN CENTRAL The Directors of the Michigan Central Railrest met in New York yesterday and elected the follow-ing officers: President, Samuel Sloan; Vice-Fres-dent, G. F. Tallman; Secretary and Treasurer, R.

Nothing definite has yet been decided upon a regards the active management of the road. Mr. Sloan is at present the autocrat of the road, and is means to run it to sult himself. Mr. Robert Harihad the position of General Manager offered is him, and he is undoubtedly the best man to reorganize the road and steer it through its present disculties. But Mr. Harris, before accepting the coffer, wants some guaranty as regards his tenur of office in case the road could not be at once is leved of present difficulties. These condition Mr. Sloan is unwilling to grant. If Mr. Sloan considers the needs of the road and the wishes of the partons of the line, he will certainly secure.

M. K. & T.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad by longer in the hands of the Receiver. In pursuant of an order of the United States Court, the propert has been turned over to the Union Trust Company has been turned over to the Union Trust Company of New York as mortgages in trust, and all business pertaining to the operation of the road will be hereafter transacted in the name and for the second of that Company. Mr. William Bond, which has very ably performed the duties of Receiver, here appointed General Manager and Agent of the Trustes. The heads of departments, general effects, agents, and employes hitherto in the epoly of the Receiver will continue for the pressure under the Agent of the Trustee in their respecting positions.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Tononro, Ont., July 6.—It is announced that is a week from this date the first locomotive to be employed on the Pacific Railway will be running a Thunder Bay. Some 25 miles of the road are realy for the rails that are on the spot, and nothing not details in the way of a special final construction of stands in the way of a speedy final construction of the whole 60 miles of the road between Thunke Bay and La des Mille Lacs, thence to Rat Forage, from which point to the Red River the railway will come into service again. There will be temporar communication by water with Fembina during the construction of the line between Rat Portage and La des Mille Lacs.

THE NEW ORLEANS & CHICAGO. NEW YORK, July 6.—The stockholders of the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Com-pany met to-day, and the following west New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Osp-pany met to-day, and the following west elected Directors: H. S. McComb, Thomas A. Scott, J. N. Desbarry, S. Rogers, E. D. Randolpa, Cat. waisder Evans, A. Schreiber, L. S. Tramble, A. M. West, H. R. Leroy, Henry Day, J. B. Alaz-ander, F. D. Cobb, Henry Talmadge, Willias Calboun, W. A. Gordon, L. P. Bush, Nortel Jacobs, S. H. Edgar, L. Q. C. Lamar, George E. Sistars.

All the roads leading from this city for the West which have suffered from the late heavy rains have been repaired, and the trains are running again it is not successor has yet been appointed to Mr. Hitchcock as General Agent of the Eric & Chicago line in this city. It is understood that the duties of the office will be divided between Mr. Barry, General Western Passenger Agent of the Baltimori & Ohio, and Mr. Arms, General Western Passenger Agent of the Eric Railroad.

The management of the Chicago Book Jaine

The managers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad have just published a folder cataining a beautiful illustrated panoramic map of the trans-continental route, with full description of all important points. It is one of the finest as most valuable folders ever published by a railroad company.

of all important points. It is one of the finest as most valuable folders ever published by a railrad company.

He Has Changed His Mind.

Philosephia Bullstin.

An excellent little boy who had read in Sunday-school books about rich men who began like by holding horses in the streets, and incorrectly deduced therefrom that the only method of two coming opulent was to begin by holding horses, resolved to tread the road to wealth at once. So he came down town and saw a nice rig standing in front of a store with the horses unbitched. The little boy thought he was in luck; as for tunate as if he had blue chips on "the eagle" is roulette. He was firmly persuaded that is held them safely until the owner came out at the store the party would be struck by his frank open countenance, give him a position in hoofine, and in a few years confer up on him the business and his daughter hand. So this little boy went up to thouse and was about to grasp the bit, when the beast lowered his head, took hold of the hilb boy by the slack of his pants, and deposite him on the sidewalk with great emphasis. Just then the proprietor of the rig came out of the store, sat down on the boy, and called for the police, who came in great numbers as none they saw it was a small boy.

The next morning the boy was brought up the Police Court, where eight officers and is Sergeants testified that he was a well-known horse-thief and abandoned villian generally. The Justice accordingly sent the boy to the "Moys" for sixty days, and at the expirations that time he returned to his father's house with all nonsense knocked out of him. He hashandoned the Sunday-school, is the Freshed of a co-operative chicken-stealing organization and says the stories about the humble entered and says t

THE CO

Decision in an portation Beports of the Cond Insurance

Record of Judgm Suits--Crimin DECIS

In the case of the Ch Company, appellants, va. portant question was rais an assignee of a contract its assignor. It seems t milion Coal Company m St. Louis, Jacksonv Company, by which the Company which was to be Streator to Wenona for Company furnishing the made that the assigns of bound by it. The St. Chicago Road in 1870 was Alton Road, and the Ve was changed into the Ci Vermilion Coal Compa Alton Road, however, fo to transport coal from 1 \$3 a car, but in 1873 sud \$9 a car, the change beh About 279 cars of eoal we latter rate, when, the C suit to recover the excess mer contract, and recover The Chicago & Alton I contract had ever been m car load, and none could

contract had ever been mear load, and none could was not bound to do so.

The Supreme Court, howevere bound by such contrajacksonville & Chicago bound by such contract, an bought that road, and contract the superlants were not particularly coal at the former reit was not bound by such appellants were not particularly coal decome beneficiaries action for its breach.

The act of the General tortion and unjust discrimated the could not complain not apply, as it was not in tracts regularly made before pellant could not complain nized its duty, and constrube bound thereby. Nor et the extra charge had been Coal Company, so that an recover it, for the advance tarily paid: It was a case Coal Company, as they had veying their coal to the fillinois Central Road, and any terms appellants migunder a sort of moral durer appellants had received me good conscience ought to be ment of the Superior Coalirmed.

INSURANCE ( Homer Cook, Assigned Company, filed his mon which makes the following Cash, June 1...... Collections since... Total ..

Cash on hand ... The Assignee also file

that about a year ago signee at that time, had to be allowed to make capital stock of the Co maining claims, on whice assessment had been ev fact that the exact a could not be ascertained were first decided as to C Smith and the righ and Trust Company might now be allowed seasment to pay up the re 

Total... Dividends paid in June Other disbursements....

Balance on hand ...
The Assignee also repovote of the creditors at the made a compromise we creditors against whom been recovered. The amwas \$97,706, and the \$18,000, of which \$6,000 mainder will be due one remainder in January a thinks will be for the best

GENERAL

BEXTON Y In the suit of Stanley Curtis, Judge Farwell report of Henry M. which was filed some him to declare a div however, that if eithe before the payment claim is disputed, he validity be established ditionally some time tain boards and cyste to collect the small

report.
Judge Moore will, the hear motions of cause, to take up a motion, a neys to attend Court on Mira Dexter filed her husband, Albert Dexter, divorce on the ground of Elizabeth F. Jones als of the cruelty and dru Frank Jones.

Messrs. George William T. Adams, and Heratio appointed Masters in Court by the Judges of the was appointed Master, who declines furth In the matter of the against the Giobe Insuneys for the Company the United States Circul finding of Judge Blodgrupt, a short time ago, United States United States Circul finding of Judge Blodgrupt, a short time ago, finding of Judge Blodg rupt, a short time ago, UNITED ST The Hartford Fire In-Stainst Hichard J. and Rainst Hichard J. and Rundell, and about for foreclose a trust-deed feet of Lot 6, Block 5 Chicago (fronting 40 fee Chicago (fronting 40 fee Lot 54 and the W. 16 Follansbee's Subdivision Trustees' Subdivision Lots 21 and 22, Lot 4 B tion.

tion.

J. L. Booth filed a be and David Samuela, and Henry L. Bennet fringing his patent fo separators. John J. Richards v Superior C. C. Holyon filed a lism L. and Roxanna Phinney for foreclosur on Lot 11, Block 80,

Micheal Keeley sned E. H. Ireland brough B. Ireland and R. S. D. D. R. Harder and Z. 000, John Taylor filed Brown, Warren M. B. and about twenty other lies to the amount of Brown, proposers of John Stauchman meat, " round gui Oeacky Jai). Intrick Gragin w tent to kill, found the Fattersteen.

cut and bound, are floating about, and ore of corn and other crops will be.

At 2 p. m. to-day the Merameo y inches higher than at the great rise A traveler from the Beurboise at 3:30 orts that river higher by twenty-than at any other time during the All the boats at fords are lost concocommunication has been had with the opposite side of these streams sday. This unprecedented rise has oost serious loss to the great majority erers. Rain ceased at daylight, and her prevailed until midnight.

### RAILROADS.

AD CONDUCTORS BOUNCED. AD CONDUCTORS BOUNCED.

pecial Dispatch to The Tribine.

123, 1a., July 4:—The Chicago, Rock

selfic Railroad conductors are on netgethe entire-line several have stepped
out recently. On the lown Division,

urrendered their punches on passengerseveral-freight-conductors have followed
inductor will put in his appearance to
it, when he will receive a note that his
te no longer required.—only that and
ore. No tharges are made,
and required. The conductor pockets
urns on his heel, and retires. About
clamation he makes is. "haven't got
Company's money; I don't owe them a

company's money; I don't owe them's mapping that for some time; "spotters" suppoyed on all trains carrying passentch conductors. It is probable the consecurations did not tally with those "spotters." It has also been that a conspiracy, in some inwas formed by conductors and tably which tickets were sold without cled with the usual stamp. The consult take no such tickets, and return the proceeds would be divided. When the proceeds would be divided. When the proceeds would be divided. When the mbezzlement, and it was not cone chiego & Rock Island Road; but no ware made.

itation first began, conductors were
thembezelement, and it was not conthembezelement, and it was not conthe Chicago & Rock Island Road; but as
we are made.

orded on good authority that an Iow
woke up the wrong conductor in that
came to the depot to take his
usual, when an officer of the
a officer of the law appeared and arrestbut his shirt'front was a \$3.000 diamons
pocket, a valuable gold watch and chain,
re seizzed and taken from him. He was
to his house, where hiestrunks were
and about \$30,000 in Govedment bonds
ich were taken. He was next asked if
furnish bonds and keep himself out of
trial was had; to which he made affirmyer. An Eastern bank was tolegraphed,
omded that bonds would be furnished in
f necessary, as that was the amount dehis credit there. The, railroad-official
cyes, and smiled over the bonanza he
in the Company's favor. This settled,
axtable conductor's turn. A lawyer was
who politely informed the railroad mas
amond pln they had filegally taken had
by the conductor over twenty years; the
been carried by him years before he
the employ of the Company; the United
wernment bonds they had taken were
ty of his wife, as proceeds of her share
the gas heir; ah also was the money in
its best thing the Company could do would
m has which they had stolen, and with
f, and no further' questions would be
the Company came to the attorney's
our correspondent has seen the aforesaid
in; and a train-man who runs out of
nforms me he ran with-that conductor
syears ago, and he then wore that pin
it hat watch.
Is doubtiess true that some conductors
re or less of fares, yet there is no means
ing if, and no further' questions would be
the Company, and become competent and
yin all that relates to running trains,
which depends the lives and safety of
a. Deposed men are of necessity renew men. The result is a smashup,
the case a few days since,
loss to the Company caneed by the athe new man, with his watch wrong, to
pass another train on a single track, was
ster than all the deposed conductor over

ectors of the Michigan Central Railroad
w York yesterday and elected the followrs: President, Samuel Sloan; Vice-PresiF. Tallman; Secretary and Treasurer, R.
on; Assistant Treasurer, C. F. Liver-

t definite has yet oven decided upon at he active management of the road. Mr. t present the autocrat of the road, and he run it to suit himself. Mr. Robert Harris osition of General Manager offered to he is undoubtedly the best man to reorgand and steer it through its present diffiBut Mr. Harris before security. and steer it through its present diffi-But Mr. Harris, before accepting the its some guaranty as regards his tenur-case the road could not be at once re-present difficulties. These condition is unwilling to grant. If Mr. Sloan con-needs of the road and the wishes of the

M. K. & T.

ssourt, Kansas & Texas Railroad is m
the hands of the Receiver. In pursuance
r of the United States Court, the property
mened over to the Union Trust Company nraced over to the Union Trust Company ork as mortgagee in trust, and all busining to the operation of the road will be transacted in the name and for the achat Company. Mr. William Bond, who bit performed the duties of Receiver, has inted General Manager and Agent of the The heads of departments, general office, and employes hitherto in the employes hitherto in the employes hitherto in the employes hitherto in the present Agent of the Trustee in their respectivity.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

o, Ont., July 6.—It is announced that in om this date the first focomotive to be on the Pacific Railway will be running at ay. Some 25 miles of the road are ready is that are on the spot, and nothing now he way of a speedy final construction of 60 miles of the road between Thunder a des Mille Laca, thence to Rat Portage, n point to the Red River the railway will service again. There will be temporary thion by water with Pemblina during the nof the line between itat Portage and e Laca.

EW ORLEANS & CHICAGO.

IR, July 6.—The stockholders of the case of

ads leading from this city for the West suffered from the late heavy rains have ed, and the trains are running again at a sor has yet been appointed to Mr. a General Agent of the Erie & Chicage will be divided between Mr. Barry, there Passenger Agent of the Baltimore Mr. Arms. General Western Passenthe Erie Railroad.

gers of the Chicago, Rock Island a bad have just published a folder consutful illustrated panoramic map of minental route, with full description ant points. It is one of the finest and e folders ever published by a callroad

Has Changed His Mind.

Philadelphia Bulletin.
ent little boy who had read in Surpooks about rich men who began life torsew in the streets, and incorrectly refrom that the only method of belent was to begin by holding horses, tread the road to wealth at once. So it town and saw a nice rig standing store with the horses unhitched by thought he was in luck; as for he had blue chips on "the eagle" is the was firmly persuaded that the ged to a rich man, and that if he had blue chips on "the eagle" is the years would be struck by his frank, nance, give him a position in his lefty until the owner came out of a party would be struck by his frank, nance, give him a position in his had been been a few years concer up the business and his daignter this little boy went up to the sabout to grasp the bit, when the dhis head, took hold of the little slack of his pants, and diposited idewalk with great emphasis. Just prictor of the rig came out of the was on the boy, and called for the came in great numbers as soon as as as and boy.

In a few years concert in two stifled that he was a well-known and abandoned villian generally, accordingly sent the boy to the sixty days, and at the expiration of returned to his father's horse with knocked out of him. He has he sunday, shoot, is the President tive chicken-stealing organization, stories about the humble erigin of rebut the kile figures as a stories about the humble erigin of rebut the kile figures as a stories about the humble erigin of rebut the kile figures as a stories about the humble erigin of rebut the kile figures as a stories about the humble erigin of rebut the kile figures as a stories about the humble erigin of rebut the kile figures as a stories about the humble erigin of rebut the kile figures as a stories about the humble erigin of rebut the kile figures as a stories about the humble erigin of rebut the kile figures as a stories about the humble erigin of rebut the kile figures as a stories about the humble erigin of rebut the kile figures as a stories about the hu

mer contract, and recovered judgment for \$1,674.

The Chicago & Alton Road contended that no The Chicago & Alton Road contended that ho contract had ever been made to carry coal at \$3 a car load, and none could be implied, and that it was not bound to do so.

The Supreme Court, however, held that appellants

THE COURTS

was not bound to do so.

The Supreme Court, however, held that appellants were bound by such contract. That the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Raliroad Company was bound by such contract, and that appellants, having bought that road, and continued for three years to carry coal at the former rate, could not then claim it was not bound by such contract. Although the appellants were not parties to the contract they could become beneficiaries thereunder and have an action for its breach.

The act of the General Assembly to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination by railroads did not apply, as it was not intended to abrogate contracts regularly made before its passage. The appellant could not complain, as it had of itself recognized its duty, and construed the contract, and must be bound thereby. Nor could it be contended that the extra charge had been voluntarily paid by the Coal Company, so that an action would not lie to recover it, for the advance charges were not voluntarilypaid. It was a case of life or death with the Coal Company, as they had no other means of conveying their coal to the markets reached by the Illinois Central Road, and were bound to accede to any terms appellants had received money which in equity and good conscience ought to be refunded. The judgment of the Superior Court would therefore be allirmed.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE STATE.

Homer Cook, Assignee of the State Insurance Company, filed his monthly report yesterday, which makes the following showing: 

Cash on hand......\$2,761
The Assignee also filed a petition setting out

that about a year ago H. W. Bishop, the Assignee at that time, had filed a petition asking signee at that time, had nied a pettion asking to be allowed to make an assessment on the capital stock of the Company to pay the re-maining claims, on which petition, however, no assessment had been ever made, owing to the fact that the exact amount to be collected could not be ascertained until some questions were first decided as to the liability of C. Smith and the right of the National Loan C. Smith and the right of the National Loan and Trust Company to have a set-off.

Mr. Cook, therefore, asked that he might now be allowed to go on and make the assessment to pay up the remaining 60 per cent of the claims proved up. Judge Blodgett gave leave to file the assessment, but directed that all proceedings under it be stayed for the present.

To-day Judge Drummond will hear the argu-

## GENERAL BUSINESS.

In the suit of Stanley B. Sexton vs. Henry M. Curtis, Judge Farwell yesterday approved the report of Henry M. Sherwood, the Receiver, which was filed some weeks ago, and ordered him to declare a dividend of 10 per cent to the reditors of the firm of H. M. Curtis, provided, however, that if either party notify the Receiver before the payment of any claim that such claim is disputed, he shall not pay it until its validity be established. The Receiver is also to terest in the tug. "B. M.," sold to him conditionally some time ago; to sell to Curtis certain boards and oyster cans, and to bring suits to collect the small accounts mentioned in his report.

report,
Judge Moore will, during the vacation, only
hear motions of cause, or when both sides agree
to take up a motion, and will not compel attorneys to attend Court on any notice.

to take up a motion, and will not compel attorneys to attend Court on any notice.

DIVORCES.

Mira Dexter filed her bill yesterday against her husband, Albert Dexter, a physician, asking for a divorce on the ground of his adultery.

Elizabeth F. Jones also wants a divorce because of the cruelty and drunkenness of her husband, Frank Jones.

ITEMS.

Messrs. George Willard, Walter Butler, Charles T. Adams, and Heratio L. Wait were yesterday reappointed Masters in Chancery of the Circuit Court by the Judges of that Court, and Henry Waller was appointed Master, instead of Grant Goodrich, who declines further to act.

In the matter of the bankruptcy proceedings against the diobe insurance Company, the attorneys for the Company yesterday filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court, for a review of the Indiag of Judge Blodgett, adjudicating it a bankrupt, a short time ago.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company filed a bill Egainst Richard J. and Cynthia O. Rundell, A. B. Rundell, and shout forty five other defendants to forcelose a trust-deed for \$55,000 on the N. 40 feet of Lot 6, Block 51, in the original town of Chicago (fronting 40 feet on Canal street); also, Lot 54 and the W. 16 feet of Lot 55 of Charles Follansbee's Subdivision of Block 57 in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14; also, Lots 21 and 22, Lot 4 Block 8 of Rockwell's Addition.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

John J. Richards was adjudicated bankrupt.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

George F. Sauer began a suit for \$4,000 against Joseph A. C. Curtis.

C. C. Holton filed a bill yesterday against William L. and Roxanna J. Church and Theodore W. Phinney for foreclosure ou trast-deed for \$12,000 ag. Lot 11, Block 80, in Elston's Addition to Chi-

to do bodily injury, found guilty, and sentence was suspended.

THE COURTS.

Oecision in an Important Transportation Case.

Beforts of the Condition of Bankrupt Insurance Companies.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—Criminal Business.

DECISIONS.

A question on a Contract.

In the case of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, appellants, vs. the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company made a contract with the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company, vs. Mark Dorgan and Erest Humbration Coal Company made a contract with the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company furnishing the cars. No provision was made that the assigns of the contract should be bound by it. The St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company furnishing the cars. No provision was made that the assigns of the Contract should be bound by it. The St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company furnishing the cars. No provision was made that the assigns of the contract should be bound by it. The St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company furnishing the cars. No provision was made that the assigns of the contract should be bound by it. The St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago & Alton Road, and the Vermilion Coal Company. The Chicago & Alton Road contract for the post of the Railroad Company furnishing the cars. No provision was made that the assigns of the contract should be bound by it. The St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago & Alton Road, and the Vermilion Coal Company. The Chicago & Milmington & Vermilion Coal Company. The Chicago & Milmington & Vermilion Coal Company. The Chicago & Milmington & Milm

#### THE FAR WEST.

Black-Hills and Indian News. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. CHEYENNE, Wy. Ter., July 2.—Contrary to all CHEYENNE, Wy. Ter., July 2.—Contrary to all expectations, this part of the country has been quite free from all Indian disturbances since the murders committed by them below Sidney.

The constant flow of miners going north shows the confidence they have in the wealth supposed to exist there. Day after day the regular crowde leave, and the next that is heard of them will be a short notice of their arrival and an order for supplies. The party that left yesterday numbered some thirty-five good, hearty miners, principally from Montana and California, headed by Maj. Gallagher. They have a guich all staked ont and ready for working; it is situated just north of Deadwood, and is very rich. Al-though well-armed, with improved rifles, they hardly expect any encounter with the Indians that have been such a scourge to those passing to and from the Hills. The receipts of gold-dust here are averaging from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a day, and goods to nearly that amount go back for the support of those that labored so hard to get it. The gold is shipped by our banks to the large Eastern cities, where the precious stuff is exhibited, and aids in

where the precious stuff is exhibited, and aids in forcing upon the minds of the people east of the Mississippi the conviction that there is gold in the Black Hills.

The route from here is completely guarded by troops, and the Stage Company is making regular trips, carrying passerigers, mail, and express.

W. H. Hibbard, a citizen of this place, has made arrangements to build a telegraph-line from Fort Laramie, Wyo., to Deadwood City, Dakota. His men commence work digging holes for the poles at once, and will work clear through to Custer and Deadwood Cities, when they will return and set the poles, which are to be cut in the Hills. The line is expected to be in working order by the 1st of September, and people in all parts of the country, as well as Cheyenne, will rejoice at the communication given them with friends and relatives.

Everything in the Hills goes to show that gold is the only circulating medium that should be tolerated in the country, as they will only pay or receive "dust" for work or provisions,—every man carrying his buckskin bag and a pair of scales, with which he pays or receives at the regular gold-value.

The new Bank-building, just finished, was occuwith which he pays or receives at the regular gold-value.

The new Bank-building, just finished, was ocen-pied last Tuesday by the firm of Stebbins, Post & Co., and they exhibit about \$10,000 in gold-dust and bricks. One of these bricks is valued at \$3,-525.

The report of Gen. Crook's fight with the Sionx on the 20th of June was anxiously looked for, but

on the 20th of June was anxiously looked for, but the result was a surprise to the people. All had expected that he, with his Indian allies, would wade right through them; but, as it was a stand-off as to who was the victor, the people waiting to go into that country are undecided. Many now are anxious to look for cattle-ranges and hay-ranches, which the country is full of, say "We will wait thirty days longer and see what Crook will a

Superior courts.

George F. Sauer began a suit for \$4,000 against toseph A. C. Curtis.

C. C. Holton filed a bill yesterday against William L. and Roxanna J. Charch and Theodore W. Phinney for foreclosure on trust-deed for \$12,000 and Lot 11, Block 80, in Elston's Addition to Chitago.

Micheal Keeley sued Charles Cleaver for \$1,500.

E. H. Ireland brought suit for \$1,500 against E. B. Ireland and R. S. Dingess.

D. R. Harder sued Benjamin Newman for \$2,000.

John Taylor filed a petition against Sarah C. Brown, Warren M. Brown. Thomas Parker, Jr., and about twenty others, asking for a mechanic lien to the amount of \$4,010 on Mrs. Sarah C. Brown's property on the sontheast corner of Lake awans and Douglas place.

John Stauchman was tried for "false imprisonmant," sound guilty, and given ten days in the Canty Jail.

Jairick Cargin was tried for an assault with intent of the platform is carried down as the catch is hooked. The hogs are then allowed the catch is hooked. The hogs are then allowed the catch is hooked. The hogs are then allowed the catch is hooked.

to pass along the platform, and, so long as they move along properly, the plank is undisturbed; but as soon as a crowd congregates and vociferously objects to going farths, the catch is sprung. One end of the platform flies about 3 feet upward, and the result is a shower of living porkers shot over the heads and upon the soft bodies of the drove. They are seldom injured, but vastly astonished; and it is needless to add that the blockade is at once dispelled.

#### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. CITY PINANCES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 6.—In discussing the cases which have resulted in the final decision that overthrows Bill 300 and all special option laws, many counsel have been engaged and have pre sented many questions of practical application.

Among them were those decided in the Otis case last year, and the case of the City of Oiney, published in The TRIBUNE yesterday. None of the counsel had the personal reasons to attack the law which I had; and, so far as I can learn,

published in The Tribune yesterday. None of the counsel had the personal reasons to attack the law which I had; and, so far as I can learn, none of them did attack its validity. In 1871 I had a number of conversations with Gov. Palmer on the subject of such laws, and urged him to veto every law of that character. My opinions were clearly formed, and I became fully committed to sustain them. To the anthors of Bill 300, to the members of the Committees of the Legislature, and to the Governor I repeatedly said, that the passage of such laws would compel me to contest them as a lawyer, and might bring disaster which could easily be averted by an attempt on the part of the statute-makers to obey the supreme law.

More than fifteen special laws have thus been passed against my carnest personal protest; and in some cases personal disparagement to me has been added to the assertion of city manipulators that they would do what they pleased and we could not help ourselves. These things caused me to force on the Court in oral argument the question of the validity of the law. I took in the record; told them that it embraced more than a quarter of the taxes of the city; narrated the increase of such contests, and told them if they did not cut the system up by the roots we would bring all Chicago next time. At the 'argument, in a general conversation, one of the Judges remarked that they had spent considerable time construing the provisions of the city tax act; but now they were called on to decide whether there was any law at all. He said substantially that the question of the constitutionality of such laws was forced upon them in such a manner in this case that the time of the oral argument, for it follows that, but does not follow the form of any printed brief filed in the cause, and it appears to refer to the Oiney case and other cases of that class cited or spoken of at the time of the argument in those words: "" The question whether such laws are local or special within the meaning of the Constitution has never been de

There is another wrong in our City Government that we may be compelled to take up and attempt to reform unless puerile trifling with the subject and petulant childish expedients are abandoned. Mr. Beye, the Deputy County Treasurer, informs me that of the tax levy of 1875 the city has received about \$1,700,000. This is enough to pay all the expenses from January 1 till May. Yet it is said that the school-teachers, policemen, clerks, and employes of the city are unpaid, and that the regular daily expenses of the city have not been and will not be paid out of the moneys levied, collected, and appropriated for that purpose by the only power that can appropriate a dollar. If there is an attempt to embezzle these funds, and leave the city unofficered, or its officers unpaid, and consequently hopeless and inefficient, and use the money to pay an unlawful debt, we shall be compelled to use the remedies that appear to be in our hands, and stop the payment of that debt at the same time the usurped power to run us in debt is destroyed forever.

EDWARD ROW.

ROBBING THE POOR, ORPHANS, AND WIDOWS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 6.—Our Representative, Carter H. Harrison, has put his foot into a pretty muddle. He saw with his far-seeing eye that if he could rob the widows of their dower, the orphans of their heritage, the vet unborn of the orphans of their heritage, the yet unborn of the poor of that little "common" dedicated to them by our glorions Government, and put a few coppers into the coffers of some future Von Hollen, that he would be made—in the estimation of the thieving ring, and so be-

cording to the statements made in court, one boatwoman was seated on the camal bank with her baby, when another went up to her, and after some preliminary 'words' took the baby from her and flung it down. Then she seized the mother by the hair, at which she tore like a tigress, and having thrown her on the ground kicked her in the most merdless fashion about the head, face, and breast with her ironmounted clogs. At length some men interfered, otherwise the infuriated creature might have kicked her victim to death. The assailant was yesterday taken before the magistrates, when to her fellow-boatwomen she appeared in heroic light, some of them saying the fight was a perfectly fair and challenged one, which should have taken place in a field, as there were bets on the result. The magistrates did not view the matter so pleasantly, and sent the victor to jail for one month with hard labor.

## HOW HANOVER WAS WIPED OUT.

A Chapter of European History.

Correspondence London Times.

PARIS, June 14.—M. J. Hansen, the editor of the Europe Diplomatique, has sent me the proof-sheets of the following article, which will appear to-morrow. The retrospective details contained in it are worthy of public attention. They are on it are worthy of public attention. They are curious documents, supplied for future history, on the important events which occurred in Europe ten years ago. In placing this narrative under his direct responsibility, the editor of the Europe Diplomatique gives it a character of authenticity which additionally justifies its reproduction:

duction:

On the 13th of June, at 2 o'clock in the night, Prince Ysenberg, the Minister of the Prussian Court at Hanover, came to wake up Count Platen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of King George, telling him that he had just received a telegram from Count Bismarck to be communicated without delay. In this telegram King William asked the King of Hanover to authorize his passing peacefully a corps d'armée of 50,000 men, coming from Holstein, across the Hanoverlan territory. King George was at Herrenhausen, a Royal residence a mile and a half from Hanover. Count Platen gave him the telegram early the next morning, and the King, although against his inclination and in spite of gloomy presentments, gave the permission required, and Prince Ysenberg was immediately advised of it. The next day, at 8 in the evening, the Alderde-Camp-General of King George announced to him that, according to authentic information, 27,000 Prussians, coming from Mindeu, were scattered over the southern frontier of the Kingdom, ready to enter the Hanoverlan territory. The following day, the 15th of June, at 8 in the morning, Prince Ysenberg, after having seen Count Platen, came to Herrenhausen to sak an audience with the King, which was accorded to him an hour afterwards. The Prussian Minister said to the king, which was accorded to him an hour afterwards. The Prussian Minister said to the king, which was accorded to him an hour afterwards. The Prussian Minister said to the king, which was accorded to him an hour afterwards. The Prussian Minister said to the king, which was accorded to him an hour afterwards. The Prussian Minister said to the king will an hour hands the peace of Germany. I am ordered to read the following to you. "Ocunt Isenberg their read alond an ultimatum, according to which the King of Hanover was to place forever the military forces of his Kingdom under the King of Prussian, and to accept conditions which would have made him a simple Prefect in the service of Prussia, and to accept conditions which would have made

the second that he wish a trained allies, would be all the trained with the control of the contr just occurred, at seeing his gloomiest presentiments on lized, devoted all his efforts to procure the mobilization,—a work all the more difficult, because the country was at that moment in a state of absolute peace. At the Council of Ministers held in the evening, it was decided to send 23, 000, 600 thalers in money belouging to the Crown to London. The official reply to the utilimatum of Prussia was prepared by Herr Meding, and sent off the same evening. It was resolved that the Queen and the two Princesses, his daughters, should remain at Herrenhausen, while the King and the Royal Prince would place themselves in the middle of the army. At midnight, just when, by the expiration of the delay, the war was declared, the king and the Prince left the Capital. They arrived four hours after at Gottingen, where all the troops were commencing to congregate. On the 18th of June, Vogel von Falckenstein, the commander of the portion of the Prussian troops then occupying the Town of Hanover, demanded an addience with the Queen. She received him, surrounded by her Court, in the grand drawing-room of the Castle of Herrenhausen, and, addressing him the moment he appeared, "General," said she, "I receive you because you command the army of a Power to which one must submit for the moment. But I place my confidence in eternal justice. Our good right is so clear, our cause so just, that the day of reparation, I am convinced, will come sooner or later. "In Prussian General, confused and pale, did not say a word, but left the castle immediately with his staff. On the with of sunce the mobilization of the Hanoverian army was completed—five days after the first orders were given. That day, at 5 in the morning, it was in motion for the south. Some days before, count Ingelheim, the Minister of Austria at the Court of Hanover, had come to the headquarters of the King to make a communication on the part of the Caza Alexander. "I have received," said M. Persiana, "an order from my august master to place myself at the disposition of your

day I thoughtlessly took an unbecoming liberty with you, which you properly resented. I am really angry with myself, and hope you will forgive me, and think no more about it."

"And what did you say!" inquired a friend to whom the painter told the story. "Say! Good God! what could I say! I only bowed; he might see what I felt. I could, at that moment, have sacrificed my life for him—such a Prince is worthy to be a king." The Prince afterward, in his sailor-like way, said of Northcote, "He's a — honest, independent old fellow." The next and last anecdote—highly characteristic of the man—carries us back to the studio of Reynolds, when Northcote was his pupil. The Prince of Wales met Northcote, and was pleased with him. "What do you know of his Koyal Highness!" asked Sir Joshua. "Nothing," answered Northcote. "Nothing, sir! why, he says he knows you very well." "Pooh!" said Northcote, "that is only his brag!"—Fortnightly Review.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-640 AND 642 WEST Madison-st. Inquire of D. H. SMALL, 96 Dear born-st.

L'OR SALE CHEAP, OR TO RENT-HOUSE WITE

lot 50 feet front on Michigan-av., near Sixty-first
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monthly; a good plane will be taken on one of the above
places. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st, Room 4.

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one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
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Administrator, Cleveland, O.

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18 OGDEN AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK (NEW st. Good board and as fine rooms as can be found in the city. Terms, \$6 to \$7 per week. References exchanged. 394 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO PLEASANT front rooms with board for ladies or gentle-

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DARENTS CAN FIND A PLEASANT AND
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lowest current rates on improved real-estate security. SAMUEL GEHR, mortgage loans, 114 Dearborn-st.

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\$500. \$500, \$1,000, AND OTHER SUMS TO \$500. \$91,000, AND OTHER SUMS TO \$500. \$91,000, AND OTHER SUMS TO \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND OTHER SUMS AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON \$500. \$91,000 AND UPW

MIUSICAL.

A MONG THE FINE SECOND HAND PIANOS ON hand we have the following:
A 7th octave Hallet, Davis & Co., fopr round corners, very elegant case, cost \$830, in perfect order, \$250. Splendid Hazlett Brothers, equal to new, cost \$675, \$275.
Very fine Raven & Bacon, elegant case, \$225. Grovesteen & Co., rosewood, 7 octave, carved lega, \$140.
Rosewood, 7 octave, Fischer, carved lega, \$150.
Twenty good second hand pianos, \$40 to \$150.
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PARLOE ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND HAND,

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION - TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Claim of the contract of the contra A UCTION SALES—OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HABA UCTION SALES—OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HABness, etc., Mondaya, Wednesdaya, and Fridaya,
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FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE W.
H. Wilson, an elegant side-bar top-buggy, and one
open phacton, and two good first-class road-marcs, and
all warranted in every way; to be sold together or
separate, and trial of three days given of either; will be
sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at private barn, 19
Harmon-court, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

FOR SALE—A PARK PHAETON AND SEVERAL
fine second-hand buggies of my own make. Gardea City Carriage Works, 731 and 733 State-st. E.
CHAYDE, successor to Hayde & O'Brien.

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A LL KINDS, MAKES, AND STYLES OF ELEGANT
wering machine, warranted 3 years; tackmarker, rumer, and all attachments included at less
than half regular prices. THOMAS H. MARTIN, 200
Wabsab-av.

A LL KINDS, ASSORTMENT THE LARGEST AND
finest in the city. Lowest prices. Satisfaction
guaranteed or money refunded, at GEORGE P. GORE
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DARTNER WANTED—WHO HAS \$2,000 TO \$3,000

Cash to invest in an established manufacturing business that is staple and profitable. Will beer classed examination, address 137, Tribune office.

SKETCHING FROM NATURI TAUGHT IN ONE

Deson for \$5 too! including shading!. Pupils

Laught only at their residences. Address C. ELVETHA.

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WANTED—200 TEAMS FOR RAILROAD WORK,
\$3.50 per day, 7 months' work; 500 laborers, \$1.50
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the best summer selling article ever offered.
Men with fair ability make from \$10 to \$15 per day.
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WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET-SALESmen to sell the new glass-cutter and can-oponer
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WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING
Agents; great inducements to the right men.
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WANTED—COACHMEN TO SELL THE BEST think out; only \$1,50 wanted to start in the business. Call at 691 State-st. from 7 a. m. to 12. THOMAS KEENS. ness. Call at 691 State-st. from 7 a. m. to 12. THOMAS KEENE.

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WANTED—WILL GIVE \$100 MONTH AND EXPENSES OF A STATE OF WILL GIVE \$100 MONTH AND EXCHANGE Building, corner Washington and Clark-sta.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (16 OR 20 YEARS OF age) to do office work. Must be a fine peuman and not afraid to work. Hereomes and salary expected, H 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN SEEKING PROPISALS OF A STATED—MEN AND WOMEN SEEKING PROPISALS OF A STATED—MEN AND WOMEN SEEKING PROPISALS OF A STATED—WEN AND WOMEN SEEKING PROPISALS OF A STATED—WEN AND WOMEN SEEKING PROPISALS OF A STATED—WEN AND WOMEN SEEKING PROPISALS OF A STATED—A YOUNG MAN TO WAIT ON TABLE

WANTED-A MAN OF VERY GENTLEMANLY address, who can give the best of references. Address K 21, Tribune office. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS PIANIST AT APOLLO SMITH, 194 South State-st. GROSSMAN & GOLD-

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-Folkation

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WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of 5 Gehidren and 2 adults); a short distance from the city; can't afford to pay more than \$1 a week; a neat, tidy girl that can make the most of a little will help to make a home pleasant. Addres A 90, Tribune office.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK German preferred. Apply at 738 West Made

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO WAIT ON TABLE and wash dishes, at 506 South Halsted-st., base-

WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A RELIAble and competent woman to cook, wash, and
fron and take general charge of housekeeping department; also, one to do chamber work, take care of three
children, and help in 'dning-room on wash, and irroling
daya. Address, stating terms, G, Drawer 10, Kenosha,
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DANS ON COLLATERALS, REAL ESTATE, OR other securities. LIVINGSTON & CO., Room 18, 131 and 133 LaSalie-st.

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WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; must cook and wash well. 1400 Indiana-sv. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must cook and wash well. 1490 Indiana-sv.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK; LIBERAL
Wages will be paid. Apply at 86 Lincoln-av.

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WANTED—A COMPETENT SCOTTCH OR ENGLISH
second girl that understands general house work;
family small; perfer one recently out. Call immediately at 45 Twenty-fifth-st., currer South Park-av.

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house work in small family; must be able to dook,
wash, and iron. Apply at 120 Wainut-st.

WANTED—AT 134 RUSH-ST., A GIRL TO COOK,
wash, and iron in a family of two; also, one about
16 for second work; moderate wages; German or Scandinavian preferred. Util Io-day.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON;
must be thoroughly competent; come prepared
to stay. S36 West Washington-st.

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must be thoroughly competent; come prepared
to stay. S36 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A RARAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Inquire at 642 Sedgwick-st.

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housework, German preferred. Reference required. 576 West Mashington-st.

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h private family. Must be thoroughly competent. Apply at 275 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL; ALSO,
a laundry girl. Apply at Union Park Hotel, 521
West Madison-st.

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a laundry girl. Apply at Union Par

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GERMAN WOMAN to do general housework. Apply at 25 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, at 150 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED-A DISH-WASHER AT ANDERSON'S restaurant, 110 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.

WANTED-PIEST-CLASS IRONERS ON LADIES. clothes at Emptre Laundry, 208 Washington-St., corner of Franklin. Miscellaneous. WANTED—A GOOD SMART GIRL TO COOK IN A private boarding house, 491 Michigan-av..

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A AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BIGGEST THING out,—the Magic Compount. When mixed with any ink, copies without press, brish, or water, and in any copying-book. Send stamp by cercular. 140 Monroe-st., Room 2.

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SITUATION WENTED-BY A PRESCRIPTION drug clerk with references in dity or country; have had charge or its references in the process of the country. The country of the country.

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Conchinent Teamstere, etc.

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CITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND
groom; understands the care of fice horses, carriages, and harness; willing and not afraid of work;
k li, Trioun-ouice. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

Domestics.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NOT
O wegfan girl as chamber-maid or plain laundress in
botel. Call at 128 North Peorla-s. for two days. SITUATION WANTED BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Apply a 1334 State-st., second floor. SITUATION WANTED TO DO COORDIO, WASH Sing, and froning. Call at \$82 State-al. from 9 to 11 and 2 to 4, up stairs. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL Stode general housework. Apply at 504 Walnah-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLY. Competent woman to cook, wash, and Iron, or do general housework in city or country. Call at 251 Femileth-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG GIRL TO do second work in a private family. Call for two days at 30 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE PANILY
of a seamstress, or or to sew by the day. Can cut and
it nicely; with reference. Please call or address Ma.
It Loomis-s., for two days.
CITUATION WANTED—TO DO PLAIN SEWING
of the private families by the day. Call Priday and
saturday, this week.
sear Milwaukee-av and Division-si.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A young widow of good address and some musical attainment, in a sedower's family where servents are or seekept. Call on or address 729 West Madison-st., up two flight of states.

STUATIONS WANTED—REOPENED AGAIN ON the South Side. Sir. A. L. BALKAM will continue to serve the public by way of good help at 74 Rass Adams at, between State and Dearborn-sta.

STUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 60 Milwaukee-av. STUATIONS WANTED-AT MRS. BAKER'S FE. male employment offices you will find first-class cooks, laundresses, second girls, etc., of any nationality; please call and be suited, 416 Wabahaw, or 60 Stale-st., northwest corner Handolph, in busement.

TO RENT-BRICK RESIDENCE MEAR LINCOLN Park; lo rooms, in good order; all conveniences low rent. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. TARK! 10 TOOMS, IN good order: all conveniences low rent. C. S. WALLER, 81 CLARK-M. ROOM 11.

TO RENT--815 PER MONTH, A LARGE, NEW trans bouse, 30 Harvard-st., Rear Campbell-av.; \$10 per month will rent a new brick store on Ogden-av.; south of Taylor-st. Inquire at 280 Western-av.

TO RENT-THE COOLEST, PLEASANTEST HOUSES Michigan-av., Highland Park, Highwood, Winetka, and Raylinia at lowest prices. MEARS, 47 Heaper Block.

TO RENT-THREE NICE NEW BRICK HOUSES OF 6 rooms cach, corner of Third-av and Polk-st, to three respectable families. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 125 Dearborn-bt., Room 13.

TO BENT-DWELLING 202 WABASH-Av., 10 rooms, all in perfect order, hot and cold water, etc. Apply to R. J. WALSHE, McVicker's Theatre building.

TO RENT—AT HIGHWOOD AND HIGHLAND Park, some desirable places have built for sale, feeling satisfied that families trying them will want to purchase: will give rent free to any good families for unmer. Just the place for tired mothers and lists children. E. ASHLEY MARS, 47 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—AT RENWOOD—VERY FINE FURINGS of the properties of the prop

TO RENT\_BOOMS. TO RENT-2 SUITES, 5 ROOMS EACH, ON TWEN ty-second-st., near Michigan-av. HENRY WOOD, 81 and 83 Madison-st. 81 and 83 Madison-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTS AND wife or gents, at \$2.50 to \$5 per week. New marbie front, 416 South State-st. Transients taken.

TO RENT-ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS FURNISHED and unfurnished toath with each room; building formerly KINSLET'S restaurant 138 Madison-st. Inquire on second floor.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOM", \$2.50 TO \$7 a week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 304 New Dearborn-st., 2 blocks south of Fost-Office. 304 New Dearborn-st., 2 Diocks south of Fost-Office.

TO RENT-108 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY furnished rooms, including 2 large pariors; to rent, with or without board.

TO RENT-SIX NICE ROOMS AND BARN, RAN-dolph-st.; cars pass the door. Good chance for doctors; rent 330. Address B 48, Tribuse office.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED BOOMS WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., new Chark-st. Apply at Koom 30. Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IBONop in a private family. references required. Apply at 933 Wabaab-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECOND
work and help take care of children; first-class
references required at 985 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
in a small family where two girls are kept; Gerwork and serious and serio

TO RENT-LODGING-ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite: best location; running water in rooms; running water in roo

TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT-NEW STORES, 2-STORY AND BASEment, on Market-si., between Randolph and Lawsta. Apply to ROBERT REID, 501-22-25.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 442 STATE-ST., OPPOBITE
Peck-court. R. BAUM.

TO RENT-SEVERAL STORES, AND MANY
suites of rooma, in a desirable location; rents low
to good tenants. Apply to MALCOM MONEILL. 226
South Clark-St., Room 2.

Miscellaneous.

Miscelinacous.

To RENT-FOR 5 YEARN, THE HOTEL KNOWN as the "Clairs House," prominently located on Broad-at, above Chestnut, Philadelphia; contains it bed-rooms, parior, two duling-rooms, Afghesa, and bar-room, electric belis: heated by steam. The property is to be reasted by reason of the death of the sate proprietor. Apply to ROBERT P. DROHERT, Altorney-at-Law, 248 South Fifth-st., Philadelphia. TO RENT-A LARGE BASEMENT, NO. 20 SOUTH Clark-st., very suitable for a laundry. Inquire as 140 SOUTH Water-st.

YO RENT-MEAT-MARKET, WITH ICE-BOX AND Extures, with 5 rooms and 2 closets overhead, a good stand, will rent cheep to a good man. F. CALD-WELLS, 767 Forty-third-st, near Stock-Yand.

WANTED-TO BENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE ROOM WELL
We furnished, with or without board, in a private
family near the business portion of the city. Address B
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WANTED—TO RENT—A KICELT FURNISHED
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family a few to be present a board, with privilege of
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A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTKING BOUGHT AT the highest price by JONAS A DREELSMA, 207 Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly stended to.

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D'EXTRACTION OF MAY A GEACE.

D'EXTRACTOR THE FIRM OF MAY A GEACE, glass eye. A liberal reward will be paid on use return to 148 State-st.

TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS, OF ALL Kinda, at prices for below usual figures. Plas solic leather trunks with extra covers; iddee hand-bags, various qualities: Russia bags, fancey bags, gents' greening satchels. If you want to buy call and see our goods and prices. B. T. MABTIN, 194 State-st.

TO CONTRACTORS—TO LET-THE LATHING. The service of twelve buildings. Apply to J. W. HERSET, Fulton-st., between Albany and Kodals-stra.

WANTED—A HOTEL RANGE ABOUT 5 FEET was a to price, etc. Address E 32, fribune office.

WANTED—A HOTEL RANGE ABOUT 5 FEET was borned.

WANTED—A FULL SET OF SECOND-HAND Carriage-blackmitt's tools. JAMES O'BRIEN, 117 East Quincy-st.

A STORE ALE - FOR CHICAGO REAL STATE.

THATER, Kewane, Early Country C

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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE. Republican party has now placed its national and platform before the people. The ensuing dential canvass will be one of the most exciting important that has ever occurred in this country, man should be furnished with full and correct por information. In order to supply this need, the pubme of The Chicago Tribury will print a campaign of The Chicago Tribury will print a campaign. commencing immediately, and con er the Presidential election in Novembe llowing exceedingly low rates, postage

AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Thentre. Hooley's Theatre. McVicker's Theatre

Monroe street, between Dearborn and State, noon: "Black-Eyed Susan" and "The Roug mond." Evening: "The Seven Sisters."

SOCIETY MEETINGS ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Stated ommunication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, or business. By order of the Master.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exange yesterday closed at 891.

Decidedly warmer weather during the day, ith easterly to southeasterly winds, follow ed during the night by severe storms—this is the meteorological outlook for this region

According to reports in Galician no papers, a Russian army of 50,000 men is apoaching Bukowina, -in readiness, no doubt, for active assistance in case it should acceded by the Servian forces.

SANTA ANNA, the old Mexican Presiden Dictator, and General, who for nearly fifty years was a conspicuous figure in Mexican politics, has been gathered to his fathers at the ripe age of 78. He died in the City of xico on the 24th of June.

CASIMIR PERIER, the French state flied yesterday at the age of 75 years, and the cable also announces the death of the sculptor ASTYANAX SCEVOLA BOSIO. Both were d inguished Frenchmen, and both had been ated with the Cross of the Legion of

The first summer reception of the Chicago cademy of Design at its new quarters ocbrilliant affair. Pictures representing bergs, snow-storms, and other cool condithe temperature among the nineties.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists are the field again with a State ticket, and infulge in the vain delusion that they can separate State and National issues this year so far as to elect their ticket. They polled 10, 100 votes last year, when the Presidential juestion cut no figure in the contest, and they will probably fall far short of that showmo this year.

the terrible fate which befell poor Custre and his gallant comrades, and a company of volunteers has already been organized t start upon the war-path forthwith if per-Salt Lake City, and there will be no lack of proffers of first-class Indian-fighting material to avenge the horrors of Little Horn.

Advices from the far West concerning the massacre of Custer's command are meagre, scene of operations being far removed from telegraphic communication. There remains, however, no room for doubt the first accounts, though somewhat exagger-ated as to the number killed, were in the main correct. We publish this morning an curate map of the region, together with much interesting matter relative to the cam-

Ex-Secretary BRISTOW was yesterday terrogated by the House Judiciary Committee concerning the attitude of the President and Attorney-General at the beginning of the whisky-fraud prosecutions. He declined to answer, upon the ground that Cabinet consultations were matters of high privilege, and the full Committee will take up the question and decide whether or not to put on the inquisitorial screws in Mr. BRISTOW'S

The managers of that blessed charity the floating hospital for the sick children of poor people, have begun to carry their generous scheme into operation. The puny, generous scheme into operation. . The pully, ailing little folks, who, for the most part, are doomed to breathe the heated and unsome air of thickly-populated districts, are taken out upon the cool waters of an inland sea for an entire day of recreation, and no one can tell how much pleasure and health they derive. On such a day as yes terday it was almost worth while to be a sick baby for the sake of the floating-hospital luxury.

The Chicago produce markets were erally quiet yesterday, and most of them higher, at \$19.45 for July, and \$19.55 for August. Lard closed 10c per 100 hs lower, at \$11.20 for July, and \$11.30 for August. Meats were steady at 8c for boxed should 10le for do short ribs, and 10le for do short dears. Lake freights were dull, at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.10\frac{1}{2} per gallon. Flour was in moderate demand. sed 1 le lower, at \$1.02 for July der was firmer at 580 for July,

strong, selling at \$6.25@6.65. Cattle were ctive, at 10c decline, with sales at \$2.50@ 5.20 for inferior to extra. There was no change in the sheep market. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$111.87; in green-

The BELENAP impeachment trial has a st opened in exnest, the Senate having esterday flatly refused to accede to a propotion for postponement. Some half-dozen witnesses were examined, principally with erence to the moneys passing between MARSH and BELKNAP. Gen. McDowell tesand that he had andeavoyed to secure cer tain reforms in the post-tradership system, but confessed that he had made little headway. The Managers are not as yet taking in active part in the trial, claiming, as they have heretofore done, that the vote of the Senate on the question of jurisdiction was a virtual acquittal of defendant.

The Senate and House are no nearer greement than before on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, the point of difference being that the House nsists upon a reduction of various salaries fixed by law, while the Senate disputes the right of the House to put legislation of this kind into an Appropriation bill. The amount of the proposed reduction is so unimportant that it would seem that the Senate might waive the technical point and concur in the House bill. Better that a few salaries should be reduced irregularly than that the two bodies should waste weeks of valuable time in lisagreements and Conference Committ

Mr. B. P. HUTCHINSON peremptorily and positively declines the nomination of Mayor on the Democratic ticket, and the Convention will have to try again. Mr. HUTCHINSON would feel out of place as the representative tuted a majority in yesterday's Convention, and even if the demands of his private affairs did not preclude his serving as Mayor, he would probably not care to accept eithe a nomination or an election at the hands of such a constituency. Several other promi nent gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty would probably look at the matter in the same light if tendered the nomination under

like circumstances. THE LITTLE-HORN MASSACRE. Since the murder of Gen. CANBY by th fodoes the country has not been mo tartled than it was by the announce that Gen. Custer and five companies of hi regiment, the Seventh Cavalry, had been cred by the Sioux Indians in a ravin on the Little Horn River, a tributary to the Big Horn, which in turn empties into the Yellowstone, the Indians outnumbering our roops ten to one. Gen. Custer had person al and soldierly traits which commended him to the people. He was an officer who did not know the word fear, and, as is often the ase with soldiers of this stamp, he was reck ess, hasty, and impulsive, preferring to make a dare-devil rush and take risks rathe than to move slower and with more of cer tainty. He was a brave, brilliant soldier handsome and dashing, with all the attributes to make him beloved of women and admired of men; but these qualities, however ad girable they may be, should not blind one eves to the fact that it was his own madcap haste, rashness, and love of that cost him his own and cost the service the loss of many brave officers and gallant men. From the reports which have come to hand, it appears that, after assigning Maj. Reno with seven Indian camp, and stationing three companies in reserve, Gen. Custer placed himself at the head of five companies—about 300 menand dashed into a nest of three or four thousand Sioux warriors, the same men who under Sitting Bull recently defeated Gen. CROOK on Rosebud Creek. They drew him into an ambuscaded ravine just as they did CBOOK's troopers, only the results were more astrous. In the latter case it was a defeat with small loss; in this instance, three hun dred troops were instantly surrounded by 3,000 Indians, and the fatal ravine became a laughter-pen from which but few escaped Nearly the whole 800 went to a death as instan as if an earthquake had swallowed them. No account seems to have been taken of numbers of the leadership of the Sioux, of their pas ecord of courage and military skill. No acount was even taken of the fact that Gen. IBBON was coming to the Little Horn with reinforcements, only a day's march behind. although Gen. Custer was aware of it. He preferred to make a reckless dash and take the consequences, in the hope of making victory and adding the glory nother charge to the long list which he so successfully headed, rather than to wait for a sufficiently powerful force to make the fight ccessful, and share the glory with others He took the risk and he lost, and all that den. Gibbow could accomplish when he arrived the next day was to come to the relief of the remnant of the regiment under Maj Reno, which for twenty-four hours had been

hotly pressed by the victorious Indians. There are two important lessons to l earned from this massacre, which has not een equaled in our Indian wars since the BRADDOCK defeat. The first is the folly of underestimating the strength and fighting qualities of the Indians. Gen. Custer acted upon the old theory that one well-armed white man is a match for half-a-dozen Indians,—a theory derived from exceptions cases, like Forsythe's gallant defense, During the present spring and summer the Sioux have shown themselves not only brave and enduring in battle, and capable of fierce resistance, but possessed of military skill of a very creditable character. At the battle of osebud Creek SITTING BULL showed himself he equal of the great Indian fighter, CBOOK, in the disposition and handling of his forces. teaches the lesson that, if the Indians are to be conquered, they must be treated as a

formidable foe Second, under the operations of the Quake policy, the Government has been supplying these very Indians with arms and ammuni tion to carry on the war, and, while they ar on the war-path, is feeding their wives and children on the reservations with pa rental fondness. These Indians are pro with the very best long-ran vided rifles, which they have bought traders with the annuities furnished them b the Government. They are, amply supplie from the same sources with hon nunition, and they are using their materia against small white forces with terribly dis rous effect. Their success will inspire them with new hope and courage, and will making a long and expensive war, unless measures ar taken to stamp them out at once. It is tipe to quit the Sundayschool policy, and et SHERIDAN recruit regi-

remain upon the reservations. The best use to make of an Indian who will not stay upor reservation is to kill him. It is time that the dawdling, maudlin peace-policy was abandoned. The Indian can never be subdued by Quakers, and it is certain that he will never be subdued by nch madeap charges as that made CUSTER. He must be treated as a cunning ourageous, and desperate foe, who must be met with something like equal forces, and with a strategy and boldness equal to his

ANTI-TAX. DEMAGOGUES.

popularly called Communism in Chicago, and, when these meetings are held and the wild harangues delivered, there is excitement among those who own property, and they demand that the constituted authorities shall, by police, and even military force, break up and disperse the incendiary organizations. The City of Chicago to-day lacks \$6,250,000 of her revenue, withheld by this very class of per ons who are so infuriate against the Communists. These men are principally the large proprietors of real estate, charged with taxes support the City Government; taxes levied to pay interest on the city debt, to repair and clean the streets, to build sewers and keep them in repair, to lay water-pipe, to light the streets, to hire policemen and firemen, to support schools, to maintain and operate bridges, and to support courts to enforce the laws. There has not been a tax-levy by the City of Chicago for an unlawful purpose, nor a tax levied upon property not liable to taxation; and yet the owners of property have fallen in arrears for their taxes to the amount of \$6,250,000, for which the paper of the city has gone to protest. The Communists deniand that they shall be supported by the public, and wherein are the propertyowners who refuse to pay taxes any better than Communists? Are not both at war upon the community, and both seeking to ive at the expense of others? Are not the property-owners who refuse to pay taxes the vorse of the two classes?

What is Government instituted for? It is

o furnish a central authority to enforce the

laws necessary to protect person and proper-ty, and to perform such administrative functions as the people cannot do in their individual capacity. Life would not be endurable in Chicago without sewerage and a water supply. The omission to clean and repair the sewers of Chicago for six months would produce a pestilence. Absolutely necessary o business and intercourse between the dif ferent parts of the city are the bridges these have to be operated and kept in repair The city has long since outgrown its water system, and health and protection from fire demanded its enlargement, and this cost money, and it will cost more money to operate it. We have not school accommoda tions for more than half the children in the city; it costs money to provide and maintain hese schools. It would be impossible to carry on business in Chicago without paved streets, and these have to be kept in repair and in some degree clean. The City of Chicago has an external commerce amounting to five hundred millions of dollars annually. This is the market for several millions of people, a large proportion of whom visit this city personally during the year. These strangers—our customers—are entitled to per onal protection while here, and have a right to expect all the conditions of a first-class city. To claim that it is possible to run s city of the territoral extent and vast population of Chicago, with its daily thousands of strangers, without a government, and to run that the Khedive shall pay an annual tribute a government without expense, is pure dem-Between the Chicago Times and KABL KLINGS the difference is small, but what there is n favor of Klings. Both are demagogues. One demands that he be provided with living at the public expense, and the other demands that it be exempted from taxation Kurnes demands that the Government which will not support him be overthrown, and the other demands that the Government which lemands taxes be overthrown. In both cases the end sought is the same, -to compel the public at large to bear their personal burden KLINGS demands that the property which is not taxed to support him shall be seized by the multitude and destroyed the man who refuses to pay taxes to support the Government demands that that Governnent which the wants overthrown shall protect his property from KLINGS and is associates. The owner of property who refuses to pay taxes has no moral claim to any of the advantages of the Government He refuses to contribute anything to pay the interest on the city debt, to pay for drainage, street repairs, schools, bridges, or lighted streets, or for protection by police or Fire Department. He is willing to enjoy all these. and counts in his wealth the property which would be worthless without these, but throws his taxupon his neighbors, and shouts for the abolition of Government! Such a citizen i a social drone,—a political dead-beat, a Com munist in one sense, and that of the mos

selfish character. We do not wish to be understood as deny ing that there has been extravagance and criminal wastefulness in expenditures, and that the taxes for these expenditures have been proportionately in excess of what an ical Government required. But the expenditures have been made, and have been for a lawful purpose, and within the power of the city. There has never been an objection that the tax was levied for an unlawful pur pose, or that the property was not sub ject to the tax. There is, therefore, no moral biection to the tax which these men refus to pay. The Supreme Court decided that the tax of 1874 was levied under one act. when it should have been levied under an other: had the tax been levied under the proper law, it would have been precisely the same in amount as that which these people refuse to pay. The escape from the tax i not because of any illegality in the purpose of the tax or in its amount, but is due to blunder of the legal advisers of the city.

When the Communists next present their demand for bread or blood, and when they hreaten the destruction of Government and property, let the responsible citizen who reuses upon a quibble to pay his tax, and who claims protection for his property and his person, ask himself how he can expect such protection when he co-operates with the Comnunists in destroying all government, all nvites the mob to do as he does, -put the Government at defiance, pay no taxes, and live at the cost of others. In the long list of tax-payers the vast majority are the owners of a single homestead, or of property not exceeding \$10,000 in value. These persons pay their taxes promptly and honestly. To do so is a hardship, because they are mainly persons of humble means, living upon the income of their daily labor. The non-tax-payers are, as a class, men who would recent as libelous an intimation that they were not rich,-men whose an-

eating the city out of its just revenue. How long do these wealthy property-owners think this condition of things will last? How long do they suppose the man with a amily, struggling to live, the owner of a nomestead, will continue to pay his own tax, and the tax of some other man who counts his wealth by hundreds of thousands? Is not this making the comparatively poor multude pay the taxes of the rich in to their own a dangerous experiment? May it not prove a costly one? Is it not playing with a dangerous sentiment? Is there not danger that the demagogues who refuse to pay taxes may create other demagogues, who will proclaim that those who pay th taxes are entitled to own and hold the property, to the exclusion of the dead-beats, enjoy all things and pay for nothing?

THE SERVIAN WAR.

The news from the Turko-Servian paign does not yet develop any decisive enagements between the main armies. Bot sides, as usual, claim the advantage in the pattles of the 3d and 4th in Herzegovins and Bulgaria. The Turks claim a victory at Urkul, with a Servian loss of 500, which i he only engagement of importance since those reported on the 3d. The victory Gen. TCHERNAYEFF, the Servian leader, on the southeastern frontier is even more imortant than was first announced. It now appears that he turned the Turkish flank at Nitsch (probably Nissa), and is marching on Sofia, driving the Turks down towards the Balkan Mountains. Meanwhile an insurrec tion has broken out in Sofia, so that the Furks have the victorious Servian army in their rear and an insurrection in front of hem. From a military point of view, the own is of more than ordinary importance as it is but 300 miles from Constantinople on the direct route from Servia to the latter city. It is a strongly fortified place, in nountainous district, and, as a strategic position, occupies a commanding place. has a population of 50,000, and is noted for ts manufactures of woolen and silk fabrics In this quarter the Servian appears to have chieved a very important success. On the ortheast and northwest, however, if th Furkish advices can be credited, they have net with regulses, although none of the enagements in these directions reach the dignity of important battles, as they were not ought between the main armies. Nothing further is heard from the reported battle a saitschar, in Northwestern Bulgaria, but on the northwestern frontier of Servia the Turks claim a victory at Belina, where an ngagement was reported on the 3d. The ontenegrin column is still pushing on, and as pushed the Turks so far ahead of wards Bosnia as to invest the fortress lotuk Korgenitch, near Trebigne. Mean thile, the command of the Turkish army in Herzegovina has suddenly been transferr MEHEMID ALI, and MOURTAR PASHA, the old leader, has hastily left for the Servia frontier, which would seem to indicate that things are not as lovely in Bosnia as the Turks report.

The most important news concerning th ituation is to the effect that Egypt has con tributed its contingent of men to Turkey, the Khedive having sent 10,000, and that the Government of Gracce has assured the Porte of its pacific sentiments. The action of Egypt will not occasion any surprise, since the conditions attached to the sovereignty of that country are similar to those in other Turkish quasi-independent States, namely and furnish a contingent of troops in time of MILAN, however, which declares "the Montenegrins will be on our side, and it will not be long before the Herzegovinians, Bosnians, Bulgarians, and Greeks will co-operate with us," does not yet seem to be true so far as the Greeks are concerned. The Greeks, however, can play but a very small part in the war, whichever side they may take, as their entire population is less than a million and a half, and their army numbers but 14.063 men all told.

A SENSATIONAL DEATH. FREDERICK A. JEFFREYS' name will be mi pelled in all the newspapers of the land, and known to all reading people for a few oments of a single day, and it was for this he died. He was as crazy as a March hare there is no doubt about that . but there wa singular method in his madness. He was evidently actuated by an insane desire to create a sensation by his death, somethin he could probably never have achieved in life and he set about it with a deliberation and minuteness of preparation which are not infrequently the accessories of mental derangement. Most suicides since the days of the old Grecian and Roman philosophers have been traceable to some great disappoint ment, to deep-set despondency, or a crazed condition of pain or sorrow; but here was a young man who was apparently prosperous, whose habits appear to have been good, who has had no unfortunate love affair, who had money enough to travel and pay his bills at first-class hotels, who seems to have possessed more than the average intelligence, and to have enjoyed an average ducation, and who says himself in the letter he left behind that "no one has ever passed four months of such genuine happiness the last four months has been to me." He was very solicitous to impress upon those who should read the letter he left that death had no terrors for him, that there was particular reason for his committing suicide and that he only sought for the greater plessings which are to be found (possibly) in the next life. The real reason was left for inference, and this is pretty clear from the

following extract from the letter he left: When night comes on I shall draw a piece of war explained. The wire will be properly adjusted the pistol loaded, and with the razor convenient! ing on strings where I can readily reach them. Th one will then be carefully fixed and mixed. Th my body, when attached, exactly over the middle of the tank. Directly over this rope, and on the wire before mentioned, I shall attach cotton o ething else which will burn well when alco the cord, and above my head on the rope shall be placed a like torch, which, when ignited, will burn the cord and let me down. I will then pack everything but the clothes which I am to wear, and then, being all ready, I'll fill the tank with as hot water as I can get. Then mount the tub, with a foot on each side of it, carefully pour the liquor over my pants-legs and coat and shirt; will allow a rope of some soft material to fall from the torch above down my back; will then light the prepared torch on the wire which I then will be standing over; will raise myself upon tip-toe and fix the rope about my neck. It shall be well soaped, so that, when my feet leave the sides of the tank and my full weight comes upon it, it will draw up pretty tight. One thing I had almost forgotten to mention: I am going to put a mirrorefore me just to see if I will be frightened. think it is more likely that I shall laugh, but as want to enjoy it all I'll put the glass up anyhow Next I reach for the tumbler of poisons, conven iently near, and swallow its contents entire, ably shall "sigh for more." Well, at this p shall hurry up, for deadly acids work destr

quickly. I next grasp my pretty little dirk and send it with all my force into my breast as near to a blackened spot showing where the heart is as possible. The razor and pistol are all ready, and suspended by cords, it must be remembered. So after blunging the dagger in I do not want to withdraw to but take the razor in my left hand, and as firmly to but take the razor in my left hand, and as firmly as I am able under the circumstances to do, while I grasp and cock my little silver-mounted pistol; this I place to my head and pull the trigger as I draw the keen-bladed rasor across my neck. My feet must slip from their places by this time, and my legs will come into contest with the means. set my clothing alight. I intend th the place where the other torch will have been pro pared. This must sever the strands of rope, and I can but fall into the water below to cook and

This programme was deliberately carried out to the letter, except that the dagger was not used, the pistol and razor having done their work too effectually to permit of it. The death was also a partial failure, inasmuch as the preparations for cremation mis-carried; but the suicide evidently anticipated omething of the kind, for he left directions behind to consign his body to a Buffalo doctor. Still the partial failure shows that there are disappointments in death as well as life, and JEFFREYS' soul, if still marching on like John Brown's, must be considerably harrowed up by the reflection. Nevertheless he is entitled to the satisfaction of knowing that he achieved, on the whole, a remarkably successful and superlatively sensational dea Chicago should hasten to give him credit for this much, because he chose this city as the scene of his taking-off in pure deference to its superior merits, and to encourage t in our progress. He says in his posthumous publication: "There is an emulation and generous rivalry between St. Louis and Chicago which I like, and Chicago being my favorite I shall help her in my humble way, and knock the spots off St. Louis in celebrating the Centennial Fourth." And he did. We boldly and confidently challenge St. Louis to point to a parallel in the way of suicide at any time during the recently de

parted century. Now, having given JEFFREYS proper recog nition for an exceptional decree of succes in the death-struggle, which every man ought to have, we are tempted to ask Where is this thing going to stop?" This poor fool who courted death to make a sen sation was evidently prompted to it by the Lafavette idiot who was only less ingenious in the invention of an amateur guillotine If the latter inspired emulation, the Chicago suicide will excite a very general rivalry, and we may expect hear of men embarking for the river Styx in all sorts of barbarous and fantastic styles. Isn't there some way to put a stor to it? At one time, when there was a manis among young women in France for committing spicide, it was checked by the public exposure of the naked bodies of those who killed themselves: but no post-mortem indignity can deter men who butcher and mutilate their own bodies by the means they adopt for severing ties which could be done with "a bare bodkin." Our objection to a further continuation of these practices is not so much the loss of the suicides themselves. since the world can very well spare such men, but the danger that these novel experiments, looking at once to death and cremation, may possibly lead to the taking off of other people who are not yet ready and anxious to go. But perhaps the hopelessness of exceeding the sensationalism of this latest death will deter other young men ambitious in the same direction, and JEPPREYS may be dismissed with the epitaph Shak-

speare wrote for him : Nothing in his life Became him like the le Became him like the leaving it; he ded As one that had been studied in his death, To throw away the dearest thing he owned. As 'twere a careless trifle.

REFORM-IT IS ME.

The best piece of acting connected with the St. Louis nominations was by Sam TILDEN himself. The Associated Press dispatch from Albany stated: Gov. Tilden passed the day at the Executive Mansion surrounded by members of his household. He received but few dispatches from St. Louis, and

The facts are, that Senator KERNAN, JOHN MORRISSEY, and Gov. DORSHEIMER sent him dispatches every few minutes, and received scores of answers, orders, and directions from him, -especially on the night before the day for the balloting, which was the time the "unpurchasable" reform element of the Convention was bought up to vote for THORN. The real work of convincing the doubtful" delegates was got in during those midnight hours, when Morrissey and KERNAN were holding confidential consultation with their chief in Albany over the wires. Says the press dispatch:

This evening, when the Associated Press dispatch announcing simply, "TILDEN nominated on second ballot," was received, it was sent up to the Executive Mansion. There were present with the Governor, Comptroller Robinson, State I Van Buren, and four or five other friends. Mr. Newsil took the dispatch and read it aloud to the Governor. "Is that so?" he inquired in the calmest tones, and with not even a smile on his

unit the exact number of votes he would receive. Having paid for his men, and knowing just what they had cost him, he could well afford to appear calm in the presence of the press reporter, and to innocently ask "Is that so?" without even "a smile on his countenance." A less rich man would have stood aghast at the cost, but SAMMY evinced no emotion ; he was very " calm." Subse quently the following dispatch was received Sr. Louis, June 28.—To Gov. Samuel J. Tidea: congratulate you on your enthusiastic nomination. Kentucky will most heartly indorse you with her 40, 000 majority.

Lieutenant-Go This was also read to the Governor, who the knew what the vote was, and what the platfor ontained. No one present could answer the ques

This was capital acting. "Then it was that he exhibited signs of interest." Up to that point he had been wholly unconcerned He had not felt the slightest interest in the proceedings of the Convention, or what might do, or whether he was nominated or not. But the moment the platform was mentioned, which he himself had written and sent to the Convention in the hands of Dorsheimer, he was athirst to learn its contents, although he had committed every word of it to heart. He had exhibited no signs of interest in the presence of the r porter as to his own success or defeat, but his curiosity was all on fire to know what the platform which he had written contained! But the master-stroke of consummate acting was reserved for the conc lescribed in the press dispatch:

REFORM-C'EST MOL The Governor then drew four or five of those present about him, and, in a tone scarcely above a whisper, said: "I can tell you what has been done. This nomination was not made by the leaders of They want reform. They have wanted it a long while, and in looking about they nave become convinced that it is to be found here isointing at himself]. They want it. That is what they are after. They are sick of the corruptions and maladministing.

tration of their affairs. They want a change, and "This nomination was not made by the eaders of the party!" What was not made by the "leaders" was made by money.
"They [the people] want, 'reform.' They have wanted it for a long time, and in looking about they have found it here [pointing at himself]. That is what they are after, and lo! it is here!" The astonishing modesty of Sammy stands out conspicuously in this leclaration. He declares that he is the inarnation of reform. Reform and SAMNY are synonymous terms. When a man thinks of the word reform, it means the old bacheor Tilden, and when he thinks of Tilden t is the same as if he was cogitating about reform. He has an exclusive patent on dea. It is his, because he invented it and owns it, or it invented and owns him. They correlate into one another. They work together synchronously. Obliterate reform, and Thoen is no more. Let Thoen die, and that is the end of reform. It would be a dreadful calamity if anything should happen to this sole embodiment of reform, as he would leave no successor, for when he dies reform becomes extinct by the same stroke of fate. They were lovely in their lives, and in

their deaths they cannot be parted. MORE DEMOCRATIC REFORM. The Democrats of the House, in search naterial for a campaign document, passed solution the other day calling upon Secre tary CHANDLER to communicate all possible ormation relating to the investment of the Indian trust fund by former Secretaries of the Interior. Notwithstanding the hot weather, old Zach set about the work, and, although he is not yet half through, he has pened up a mine of Democratic rottenn hat is panning out with extraordinary richess. Under the law which was passed i 1841 the Secretary of the Interior rected to invest the money held in trus for the benefit of certain tribes in United States bonds, but the statement of th Democratic robberies which Secretary CHANDLES has prepared, and upon which h is bringing suits to recover, shows that the different Secretaries investlargely in Southern State bonds old canal and turnpike stock, repudiated bonds, and other truck which was comparatively worthless, and much of it never n gotiable. In this way of Democratic investment over two million of dollars were placed Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of the Interior JACOB THOMPSON, being responsible for on half of the robbery. With principal and in terest, the Government is out to the tune of \$5,000,000. Thompson's share of the plun der went into the Confederacy and helped it along. The balance probably was devoted to the interests of Democratic reform. It was a neat little operation—the purchase of these stocks at an immense discount, the best of them never being worth over fifty cents on the dollar, and their entry upon th books of the Department as bought at face value. Meanwhile, the Government under the law has been paying the Indians 5 per cent interest from the time when the bonds were purchased until the present time, and, as the bonds have of course yielded no interest to offset the interest appropriation, the Government is out for both principal and

Secretary CHANDLER'S tabulated statemen shows a very neat instance of Democratic financiering, but it is not of that particular sort which the Democrats will want to use as a campaign document. They struck a very peculiar bonanza, which panned out the wrong way, when they ran over little Johnny DAVENPORT; but in this case the developmenis much richer, since Secretary CHANDLER has already unearthed a Democratic robber of five millions, and is not nearly through yet. Still, with what TILDEN knows ballot-box stuffing and with what the party knows of stealing from trust-funds, there is an eminently cheerful prospect of purity in the Democratic administration: The Democrat made several lusty and vigorous howls for reform in their platform, but they did no howl for reform in the practice of stuffing ballot-boxes or stealing electoral votes. W do not remember that there is any howl in the platform for reform of the practice stealing millions from funds held in trust for Indians

interest.

MR. EVARTS' ORATION --- A FAILURE

We think Mr. EVARTS' Centennial oratio has been accepted, on the whole, as a disappointment. It was the grand opportunity of an orator's lifetime, but Mr. Evarrs seem rather to have underestimated it and placed it on a level with the ordinary Fourth-of-July celebrations. He dragged out a speech be yond the patience of such an audience as h was addressing, inflamed with the pent-up patriotism of a century, which had been rekindled with local pride and fanned to a white heat by several years of special prepara tion. The occasion was one when an orato might well have been excused for sacrificing all other considerations to the mere fire and force of eloquence. There should have been condensation and concentration into a fifeen minutes' speech, every period and every word of which should have rung out as clearly and brightly to the world as the tones of the new Liberty bell that rang in the new national century. It should have been eld quence of the PATRICK HENRY school, -impulsive, rhapsodic, and glowing,—and not the display of learning that is expected in the modern forum, or of acumen that best graces pleading at the Bar. There are men who would have left an oration fit to live in his ory, and that would find itself into the reading-books alongside of some HENRY'S, WEBster's, and Everett's. Our own Bob Ingersort would have been equal to the occasion nd would have stirred up not only the cool blooded and easy-going Quakers of Phila delphia, but would have aroused the whole ountry to an enthusiasm and patriotism which all the infernal inventions of Chinese diablerie failed to express. Philadelphia has an orator of its own-DANIEL DOUGHERTYwho would have risen to equal heights with INGERSOLL, who would have made it the grand event of his life, and who would have eft an utterance to be embalmed in immortality; but a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, and so it seems t he the case in Philadelphia.

But, taking Mr. Evants on his own grou and assuming that he sought to give a purely intellectual and philosophical discourse with intentional opposition to the vivid and pict-uresque, we think he failed in the analysis of certain features of the past history, where he might have given the humanities even nigher place, and in his forecast of the fu ture, where it was proper to warn his coun trymen of the dangers ahead. It would have een better, if Mr. Evants aspired to be hilosophical and analytical, to point out the between the theory of our Govern ent, which is perfect, and the partial failure nental appli hat have come from our experi cation of this theory. There will be noother time during another century when a single

try so entirely, and it was therefore the one ion of Mr. Evants' career to indic weak points of our system and depict is strong terms the dangers that threater lar government. He might have dwelt, with the depth of a philosopher and the force of an orator, upon the fact that the educated class of a country will always be the governing class, and that, as ours is to be a nation of self-government, there must be universal education to sustain this condition. He should have warned the people, all lists to a man, that the moral tone of the country should be kept pure, and its intell character bright and active, in order to defeat the demagogue who pasders to the vicious and impupon the ignorant. It would not have inappropriate in a professedly phil purse, indeed, to have entered even more fully into the details of our governmental system, and to have thus secured a better popular comprehension of the necessity for certain changes. He should not have hest tated to admit that, while England has erect. ed a great, harmonious civil service that promises to endure forever with all the purity that can be expected from human institu tions, our civil service has degenerated dor. ing the century from the purest patriotism and self-sacrifice to a scandalous partisan scramble for office and an insatiate and dishonest greed for personal gain. He should tem which fails to provide for a responsible Executive, and which brings about such conflicts as we have already seen under Tyura FILLMORE, and JOHNSON. He might have adverted to the error of electing a new Congress several months be fore it can assume its functions, which gives the existing Government, in case it be at va riance with the will of the people, abundant opportunity to harass and defeat the popular voice. We had a woeful instance of a Pres. ident's power in this regard during Buchas. An's last months, when his Administration helped the South to prepare for the struggle they had determined upon. Mr. Evann might also have directed the popular attention to the menace of misgovernment in our large cities, which is doing more to corrupt the ballot-box and vitiate popular suffrage than any other of our abuses. These and other things he might have treated in carrying out his idea of a discursive and philosophic oration, that would have arrested pub-

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Stanley, 'for durin gloves rested on the torond Pacific Land: J. P. Boyd, Ne York; Attorney-Gen Murro, Australia; C. Wyeth, St. Joseph, John C. Gault, Britt, Milwankee; Land..., Gardner Kenincky; William Jc., Louisiana, Mo., Leavenworth, Y. H. C. Leach K. Fisher, St. Louis Ferrin, Batavia, don. Randolph, Ky... Tremont Albany; George Stu

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NEW YORK, Jul Paris, is here, and

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PHILADREPHIA, F
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Music.

New York, July shall Lefferts, who adelphia, took plac attended. Member the Veteran Corps, attached, were promains were interest. Special D. Milwaresks, (W) convicted wanisy Judge Dyer to-day next, owing to the is on his road frestated it was claim between certain of mant of which he (Special D INDIANAPOLIS, it the Criminal Coulary, which has redictionents for illeg

TELEG

Miss Amy Roselle,

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Instead of more empirical taxing arrangements, the imperative need of Chicago is lower taxation. Instead of \$5,000,000, the city tax-levy must be cal quacks say it cannot be done, the answer is, it must be done. It can be done. -Chicago Times. Certainly, and it can be cut down to \$200,-

lic attention and done the country some serv-

ice. As it is, we fear the great opportunity

of his life and this generation has passed by

000, or to \$2,000, or to \$2. To commence with, \$1,300,000 of taxes can be saved by repudiating the city debt, and paying no more interest thereon. It costs now one million a year for the interest on the funded debt, and \$300,000 per annum for interest on the floating debt; both sums can be saved by the simple process of repudiation, which the Times seems to favor. The public schools for the education of 40,000 to children, including the building of new school-houses, costs in the vicinity of the quarters of a million a year. Shut up the free schools, and this expense can be to the other saving that would be effected by repudiation. The patriotic and public spirited Confederate who runs two Thom papers, both daily, strenuously insists upon the abandonment of all municipal governthe Fourth of July he declared, as his Declaration of Independence, "to shut up the municipal shop." He proposed as fol-

1. That the Public Works branch of the 2. That the tax-fed Fire Department branch of

he shop shall never again be opened.

3. That the street-lighting branch of the shop shall never again be opened.

4. That the police branch of the shop shall be reopened only to the extent of means actually in reopened only to the extent of means actually in hand to pay the operatives.

The simple fact, which may just as well be met

now as at any time, is that the city establishment and expenditures must be cut down to the root. The best possible way, because it is the surest and perhaps the only possible way of effecting the requisite reduction, is to "bring matters to a crisis

With this programme in force pandeme-nium would break loose, and one of the very first victims would be the man who devised

In the course of a recent article the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer says: "In the first place, the Radical hold upon power has heretofore depended on the solid support of several hundred thousand voters of an inferior and ignorant race, who were unconstitutionally clothed with the suffrage by the grace of arbitrary legislation and the point of the bayonet. But even without deducting this great mass of machine-voters, who are moved like puppets by the string which the carpet-baggers move and pull, there is still a great majority of the people to whom the very name of the Radical party is a stench and abomination." If this means anything, it means that the several hundred thousand voters illowed to vote this year. In pursuance of this policy, Mr. Cox wants the army to be abolished intil after November.

The Burlington Hawkeye says that "ben. TUTTLE, of Des Moines, a life-long Democrat, refuses to train under the Demogratic flag, now that that party is again under the leadership and management of the ex-Rebels, and he comes out boldly for HAYES and WHEELER."

"None of Uncle Sam's barrel of money to salary grab," says the Madison Democrat. The Post and Mail replies, "But it is all railroad steal," and it does not see wherein that is any

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Admiral Parragut is at Saratogs. It is said that Signor Salvini has cancer. Janauscheck has just arrived in New York. Amo, amas, amat; Almee is teaching the people

Charles Dudley Warner has arrived at his house n Hartford from Europe.

Isn't it about time to establish a few more Sur-The Yale crew had their boat carried in the Our soldiers are only too brave, and against sol-

iers this can hardly be preed as a reproach The Indians seem to be co-operating with the Democratic party in the reduction of the army.

The ingenious suicide never thought of having himself talked to death. That would have been to have been to

Clara Louise Keilogg sang the "Star-Spi Banner" at the celebration of the Fourth in Banner" at the celebrat Hartford. "Gail Hamilton," is well advanced towards mil dle life, but still looks as plump and rosy as i

country school-giri. Minister Washburne was at Carlebad on Forty millions of people enjoyed the

he Fourth, in blessed unconsciousness of the fac-hat Old Probabilities had shut up his shop and one off on a holiday speed. Such was the audit

OCEAN

, and it was therefore the one Mr. Evants' career to indicate the of our system and depict in s the dangers that threaten popu-nent. He might have dwelt, with f a philosopher and the force of a the fact that the educated try will always be the govern nd that, as ours is to be a nation ment, there must be universal to sustain this condition. He warned the people, all liste the moral tone of the cour kept pure, and its intellection bright and active, in order the demagogue who pin-the vicious and imposes ant. It would not have been te in a professedly philosophic ndeed, to have entered even more he details of our governmental d to have thus secured a better rehension of the necessity for ges. He should not have hesi. ait that, while England has erect. harmonious civil service that endure forever with all the purity expected from human institu-ivil service has degenerated dur-

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BERSON AT.

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f people enjoyed themselves on seed unconsciousness of the fact ties had shut up his shop and ay spreas. Such was the savini

grand reunion is to be held at the Academy of Music.

New York, July 6.—The funeral of Col. Marshall Lefterts, who died July 3, on his way to Philadelphia, took place to-day, and was numerously attended. Members of the Seventh Regiment and the Veteran Corpe, to which Col. Lefterts was long attached, were present in citizens' dress. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Milwadeks, Wis., July 6.—The cases of the convicted whisky men, set for sentence before Jadge Dyer to-day, were continued till Saturday next, owing to the absense of Mr. McKinney, who is on his road from Washington. Judge Dixon stated it was claimed arrangements had been made between certain of the prisoners and the Government of which he (Dixon) knew nothing.

Isdianarolis, Inc., July 6.—Judge Tierman, of the Criminal Court, ruled to-day that the Grand Jury, which has returned a large number of indictments for filegal voting is an illegal body, one of the memoers not being a freeholder. All of matried cases were dropped. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

fact, and we notice, in no captions or envious spirit, that the weather that day was the most un-exceptionable for many years. Jennie June says the Roman brenzes at the Cen tenals are very poor-that is, the copies are very poor, although the bronze is good. Bishop Haven is going to Africa. Only in that aren country can be hope to find safety from the scinations of milk-punch and the wrath to come.

Emory Washburn and William Claffin, two ex-

A professional 'book-maker" in England wor

\$40,000 on the Ascot races. "Book-making" of that kind seems to be the most profitable kind of

Heary Ward Beecher is to pass his holiday vacation this year, it is said, at Peekskill, and will leave the Twin-Mountain House desolate through

The destruction of Gen. Custer's command may

not be so dreadfully complete as reported. The first returns from battlefields are, as a rule, grossly

. There are," says the Boston Post exultantly,

\*130 applications for admission to Yale College—thirty less than last year; notwithstanding the fact

The Palmer-House suicide acted wisely in tak-

ing his own life before publishing his poetry. If it had appeared during his life-time, an enraged

The Philadelphia Press prints portraits of all but six of the original signers of the Declaration. The

art of photography was not very much developed in their day, and the pictures are consequently as

alike as peas.

The Cincinnati Commercial says John Morrisse

is going to introduce his Reform-principles into the gambling business. This is probably a mistake.

Moncure Conway says Father Hyacinthe has

poetry in this:

Who stack to Tweed through thick and thin?
Who counted John T. Hoffman in?
Who thought the Union War a sin?
Sam Tilden.

The suspicion that Mr. Agnew, the picture-dealer

vice next year.

One can scarcely tell now whether the Democratic plan is to hand the Indians over to the War Depart-

The members of Gov. Tilden's household at Al-

mers, who has lived with the Governor since she

ras 2 years old.

The beautiful romance circulated by the Demo-

erats before the late St. Louis Convention, to the effect that Carl Schurz was a Tilden man, has been

genious and talented liar of the Paris Figure.

known that all the women in Philadelphia wear top-boots, and the men go barefooted.

Miss Amy Roselle, one of the prettiest and most charming actresses in London, is about to retire

from the stage. On the 18th of September she will wed a member of the House of Lords, equally celebrated for his talent, money, and his charity. It isn't every day an actress marries a Duke, and, what is better, the Duke, has got the best of the

ing home after his discourse he said to his wife. 'Somehow the congregation seemed to gaze upon me to-day with a peculiar interest while I was

preaching.' 'I do not wonder,' replied Lady Stanley, 'for during your entire sermon your gloves rested on the top of your head.'"

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. NEW YORK, July 6 .- Dr. Thomas Evans, of

Paris, is here, and will begin, this week, the work of raising subscriptions for a monument in France of gratitude to the great men who helped America

of gratitude to the great men who helped America in the Revolution.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 6.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland is in session at the Academy of Music, and is very largely attended. Very many distinguished military men, including Gens. Shorman and Sheridan, are in attendance. Gen. George Windel presides, and Gov. Hartranft delivered the address of welcome. Gen. Sheridan and others made brief addresses. This evening a grand reanion is to be held at the Academy of Music.

hension of voluntary depopulation.

hat Cook won the boat-race

Governors of Massachusetta, are understood to be willing to stand for Congress in the Eighth Dis-Several Witnesses for the Prosecution Examined. The Peace policy is always suspended during the summer, and revived in the winter, when food for man and horses fails; it is very convenient for the

The Democracy at Loggerheads on the Finance Question.

Two Committeemen Balk and Kick in the Traces.

the Appropriation Bills.

Passage of the Geneva Award-Bill in the House.

IMPEACHMENT.

THE TESTIMONY. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6 .- The Senate re

made by the defense that the trial should not go on, but he was called to order by Mr. Sherman, who said this question had already been settled by the decision of the Senate that the

Mr. Lynde, after an opening disquisition on

stand. Mr. Black inquired what they expected to Mr. Black inquired what they expected to prove by this witness.

Manager McMahon said they proposed merely to identify a document which they would hereafter submit as evidence.

Mr. Carpenter submitted the following:

The counsel for accused object to evidence now offered and to all evidence to support the opening of the managers, on the ground that there can be no legal conviction, one-third of the Senate having already determined the unaterial and necessary facts that he is not and was not when impeached a civil officer of the United States.

Overruled by a unanimous vote.

ADAMS TESTIMONY.

George M. Adams then testified:

Witness was handed a contract or articles of agreement between C. P. Marsh and John S. Evans. He testided that he received it from the Public Printer as a part of the original papers brought out by the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

MR. BAETLETT

of London, had the famous "Gainsborough" stolen as an advertising dodge is about removed, since the season for exhibiting it has passed, and

the War Department.

MR. BABTLETT

was called and examined by Manager McMahon.
Witness tostified that he resides in the City of New
York, is an attorney-at-law and a member of the
firm of Bell, Bartlett & Wilson. Knew C. P. Marsh.
Had known him since 1868 or 1869. Mr. Marsh.
Came to him then, handed him a memoranda of a
contract, and requested him to put it in legal
shape. Witness did soi, (Contract was here shown
and the witness identified it.) Resuming,
he testified that he witnessed the execution
of the contract as was introduced to J.
S. Evans by Mr. Marsh. When the contract was
executed he signed his name to it as a witness.
Had never seen Mr. Evans before or since that occasion.

The contract was here read and put in evidence. Consel for defense declined to cross-examine the

GEORGE W. MORSE

and testified that he supposed he got it from Gen. Belknap to make a memorandum of it on the book which he kept. It was never put upon the Department record.

The letter was read ad put in evidence.

GEN. IRWIN M'DOWELL
testified that he was in command of the Department of the East, and stationed in New York City in 1872. He met in that city, accidentally, Mr. Whitelaw Reld, and referred to some statement he had seen in the Tribuna and other papers, about abuses at Fort Sill. He spoke to Mr. Reid about it, and told him he thought it was untrue. The Tribuna used to have statements about the army, and he told Mr. Reid the Tribuna was never right on military matters, even by mistake.

Mr. Reid replied that the article was true, and there was more behind it. Witness subsequently came to Washington and sought the Secretary of Wir., called his attention to the statement, and said it was a hard thing upon the people of Fort Sill to have to pay this heavy tax; that the abuse would be damaging unless corrected. The Secretary asked witness to draw up an order to correct the evil, and he did so. It was understood that the order was to correct all evils which existed at Fort Sill. The Secretary saked witness to the Judge-Advocate General as to the control of post-traders by the military; witness told the Secretary that this post-tradership business was a monopoly, and he should see that it was not abused. The Secretary agreed with him.

The order drawn up by Gen. McDowell and issued by the Secretary agreed with him.

The order drawn up by Gen. McDowell and issued by the Secretary agreed with him.

The order drawn up by Gen. McDowell and issued by the Secretary on the 25th of March was read. It directed the Council of Administration to examine the goods of post-traders, fix the prices, etc., and forbid the sub-letting or farming out of post-traderships.

Witness further testified that he had a conversation with Gen. Garfield about the testimony of Gen. Hazen before the Military Committee and not reporting the facts to him f

NO PROGRESS BRING MADE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The confere

all day in the Senate to get an opportunity to re-port the failure of the conference and make a sort of farewell speech, but no opportunity was offered. He now intends to speak at 11 e'clock to-morrow, when he will point out the difficulties between the two Houses, after which

THE OTHER BILLS ARE UNCHANGED.

THE OTRER BILLS ARE UNCHANGED.

One reason that the other bills have been untouched is that Randall is upon the Conference Committee of nearly all of them, and he has had no time to meet with all of them, because the Legislative bill has taken the whole of his time. Randall is on the Conference Committee on the Indian bill, on the Diplomatic and Consular bill, and on the Army bill. These have not been considered since they passed the Senate,—so also the Military Academy bill. The Sundry Civil bill was received by the House as it passed the Senate. Two angendments were disagreed to and a conference ordered. Of the other bills—namely, the Deficiency, the Navy, the Pension, the Fortification, and the Post-Office—all have passed both Houses and received the President's approval.

REBELLION. LESS IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The House Banking and Currency Committee held a meetcoin on the 1st of January, 1879.

among the leading members of the House to-day over the failure of the Committee to agree to the bill was very great, and frequent conferences were held, but no conclusion was arrived at. A great to induce Gibson and Wike to yield their convictions to the will of the majority of the party, and thus allow the House to act in accordance with the recommendation of the St. Louis Convention. If they do not, the majority of the House will probably be powerless; since the only other way to get the question before the body for a vote is by a motion for a suspension of the rules, which can only be carried by a two-thirds vote. This cannot be secused. THE EXCITEMENT

DAVE BLAKELY'S VICTIM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Miss Sweet arrived here to-night to testify in answer to David Blakely's charges. Her friends say that she will entirely refute him. Blakely's testimony has not been published, and the Committee intimate that they will not receive it as evidence.

Architect Potter, and to be restored to that position himself.

A QUESTION OF REMOVAL. timated that he did not approve of interfering with the work which these officers are engaged in. It is now possible that action against them will be postponed.

lege, and, on that ground, he respectfully but emphatically declined to answer. He was subsequently notified to appear before the full Committee to-morrow, where the question raised will be considered.

phiatically declined to answer. He was subsequently notified to appear before the full Committees to-morrow, where the question raised will be considered.

The Genrya award.

To the Western Associated Fress.

Warington, D.-C., July 6.—The bill for the further distribution of the Geneva award, as adopted by the House, provides, first, for the payment of losses caused by the exculpated cruisers, that is, the rebel cruisers which were not recognized by the Geneva Tribunal: next the payment of premiums for war risks, whether, paid to corporations, agents, or individuals, after the sailing of any Confederate cruiser. But actual loss on account of war premiums only is to be paid. These claims must be paid within 6 months of the passage of the act, and the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims is continued until July 22, 1877.

MR. MORRILL.

When the Senate assembles to-morrow Senator Morrill will submit his report as Chairman of the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, together with some remarks concerning it, and the general condition of the other pending bills in the conflict. He will, within an hour or two thereafter, qualify as Secretary of the Treasury.

THE POST-FFICE BILL.

By a section in the Post-Office Appropriation bill, relating to third-class matter, all transient papers, magazines, books, all printed matter, with the exception of circulars, unscaled, will be restored to the former rate of 1 cent for every two onness, while merchandise and unscaled circulars will remain at the precent rate. The bill appropriates for the transportation of mails \$15,837,851. That embraces the "Star" routes and steamship lines, at \$4,737,851, and railroad routes at \$9,100,000, against the estimates of the Department of a little more than \$17,500,000. The reduction upon the item of transportation of mails \$1,662,149. There is nothing in the bill which affects the fast mails, such being run by special arrangement between the Postmaster-General and the railroads.

THEASURY APP

THE RECORD.

THE RECORD.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—During the morning hour the question of Chinese immigration was dscussed at length, and finally the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Morton, was agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to investigate the character, extent, and effect of Chinese immigration to this country, with power to visit the Pacific Coast for that purpose, to send for persons and papers, and report at the next session of Congress.

The Geneva Award bill was then taken up and the Minority bill was rejected. A motion to lay the Minority bill on the table was Lat-

The bill was finally passed—108 to 94.

Mr. Randall reported that the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bills had been unable to agree. A debate ensued, which Mr. Randall put a stop to by moving the previous question.

The Republicans, desiring further time for discussion, resorted to filibustering processes.

The filibustering movement was finally prevented by Randall yielding ten minutes for Garfield, replying to the charges of Ox of extravagance on the part of the Republican party, said: I would like to know where the gentleman has been for the last eight or ten years. I would like to know what he has read and what he has heard, and what he has remembered, that he should make a statement such as he has done, on his responsibility, and should send it to the country! Does not the gentleman know that in 1865 the expenditures of the Government were \$1,297,500,000. And why were they \$1,297,500,000? It was because eleven States, and all the assistance that the eleven States could get from those who would not help to prevent the rebellion, piled up the enormous, awful debt of three and one-half billious for the faithful people of the country to meet. That load, which was heaped on the shoulders of the isboring people of the country, an honest nation felt bound to pay. Did he (Cox) and his help to prevent it, or did they de all that belonged to his class of opinions to help to pile up the debt and to compel the nation to pay it? I say that \$1,297,500,000 were paid over the Federal counter to meet the necessary expenses of the War. But since then we have steadily reduced the expenditures of the country in every year in the last ten years. Of course, it was an extraordinary amount, but in the year following \$520,000,000 were paid over the Federal counter to meet the necessary expenses of the War. But since then we have steadily reduced the expenditures of the country in every year in the last ten years. years, except two, in which there was a slight increase. We have reduced them down from \$5:20,000,000 to \$2:23,000,000. It has been a steady, constant downward grade toward the old level of peace, and the gentleman from New York knows it. He is not party blind to every fact in his country's history. He knows that for the last four years we have been fighting a steady battle in favor of a reduction of expenditures. He knows, moreover, that when we were overwhelmed by propositions to enlarge public buildings and to begin great and conormous expenses, he was the leading member from New York to plange us into the expense of the great Post-Office building in that city, —a great work, and a work which perhaps ought to have been done,—but he was foremost in pressing it on the House; and when, two years ago, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, instructed by that Committee, attempted to restrict the great expensos of the public buildings, he joined all around on his side with the men on this side to prevent it. It comes, therefore, with an ill grace from him to rise in his place and taunt us with having-made no more reductions than we have made. When the gentlemangoes away to a distant, turbulent, stormy, popular assembly and talks about \$54,000,000 of reductions being made by his party in this House below the estimates for the year, and of \$39,000,000 below the appropriations of his session \$2,000,000 to pay the judgment of the Court of Claims and of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that if they mean to leave that amendment out they mean to repudiate the solemn obligations of the Government? and he calls that reduction. Here is a great public building for which \$1,300,000 is asked for the War and Navy Departments and where will responsibility come? If that is what they call saving, let the country know it. When the gentleman goes to a great, stormy, popular convention and says that the army can be dispensed with till November next, and that the Indians can be got along with, he should be reminde

on the frontier?

Mr. Garfield—And all this is done because the gentlemen want to make an impression until after the election is over, and then they will come in here to make up by deficiency bills all they have cost in public policy by runnous delays. Notwithstanding all their party wrath, I will help in all honorable means to reduce where reduction is possible. I have complumented the other side of the House for reductions, believing that the expenditures may be reduced from fifteen to eighteen millions. To-day we are informed that, the Senate agrees to a reduction to the extent of \$22,000,000, and yet these gentlemen stand up here to make an impression on the country that they are the honest men, and that they are saving the honest, hard-working people, while in fact they are swindling the men who do not know whereof these gentlemen are affirming. Now, I happen to know that a very large number of the very best and most popular men on that side of the House do not agree with the course of your conduct in that regard, but they submit to it as a matter of dictation. [Several Democratic members—"Who are they?"] They are the men who ask money for the finishing of public buildings; the men who are trying to do their duty as loyal and worthy representatives of the people, and yon will find it out after the election, if not before.

Mr. Cox replied to Mr. Gardeld. He said that he had held the gentleman from Ohio responsible for extravagance because that gentleman had been the Chairman of the Cummittee on Appropriations for the last two Congresses. In 1872 the net ordinary expenses of the Government had been the Chairman of the Cummittee on Appropriations for the last two Congresses.

extravagance because that gentleman had been the Chairman of the Cammittee on Appropriations for the last two Congresses. In 1872 the net ordinary expenses of the Government had been \$153, 201, -000. In 1873; under the auspices of the gentleman, they had run up to \$180, 488, 000, and in 1874 to \$194, 116, 000. It therefore sequired a great deal of audacity for that gentleman to call him (Cox) to account for voting appropriations for public buildings.

Mr. Garfield intimated to Cox that his Chairman (Randall) would tell him that that was not a correct statement.

him (Cox) to account for voting appropriations for public buildings.

Mr. Garfield intimated to Cox that his Chairman (Randall) would tell him that that was not a correct statement.

Mr. Cox—My Chairman tells me that it is a correct statement, and I would rather treat to my Chairman in that matter than to the ex-Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Did not the gentleman say the other day that we had saved or could save from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 and didn't some one beside him say thirty millions. Yes, it was the distinguished financier from Ohio (Foster), sitting beside him to prompt him. One says 18, and the other says 30. Which is right? Likely-they are both wrong, but they are in the right direction. Keep on, gentlemen, and after a while you will find that I stated the real truth in St. Louis, when I said that the appropriations this session had been cut down \$24,000,000 below the estimates, and nearly \$40,000,000 below the estimates, and nearly \$40,000,000 below the estimates, and nearly \$40,000,000 below the estimates, ohio. [Laughter.] I suppose the gentleman (Garfield) wanted to make the eleven Southern States the goat of the wilderness to carry off the sins of the Republican party in their ten years of bad economy and, worse, something else. But that will not answer. It has been a time of profound peace since the surrender at Appomattox Court-House, and all disturbances made since that time house been caused by political interference with local self-government, and now you talk about the army, when Sheridan is-in Philadelphia rollicking on the Centennial, and whon Custer falls in the wilderness, and you say you have not got troops enough. Where are your 25,000 men? Three thousand of them are in Mississippi, Louisiana, and some other Southern States. What are they doing there? There is no revolt, no rebellion, no election yet, and only 5,000 men are sent out to fight the wild Stoux Indians. I don't understand what the gentleman means when he says the army needs to be increased. Does be want

bill.

The Senate joint resolution for the completion of the Washington Monument, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed manimously.

Tawrence called up the bill to require the Pacific Railrond Companies to create a sinking fund to relimburse the Government, but withoutaction. Adjourned.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., July 7—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, decidedly warmer, clear, or fair weather during the day, with east-

FOREIGN.

Turks Repulsed in Attempting to Cross the Servian Frontier.

Mussulmans in Herzegovina Fleeing to the Fortresses.

A Large Bussian Army Marching Toward the Turkish Border

Montenegrin Troops Enter Herzegovins in Force.

THE EAST.

MONTENEGRINS ENTER HERZEGOVINA. RAGUSA, July 6.—There is a complete pani mong the Mussulmans in Herzegovina at the approach of the Montenegrins, and they have taken refuge in the fortresses. The country is apparantly abandoned.

EXAGGERATIONS. EXAGGERATIONS.

It is reported that the Turkish successes on this side are falsifications. No serious fighting has taken place since the Turks defeated th Servians at Saitschan.

Servians at Saitschan.

SATISFACTION DEMANDED.

BELGRADE, July 6.—The Servian troops having fired on a passing Danube steamer, the Austrian Consul-General has lodged a very strong complaint and demanded full satisfaction for the outrage from the Servian Government.

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

SCUTARI, July 6.—It is reported here that the Montenegrins will maintain merely a defensive attitude, awaiting the result of the first engagements between the Turks and Servians.

DESERTERS.

DESERTERS.

LONDON, June 7—5 A. M.—The Standard's Vienna dispatch reports that the Roman Catholics in Herzegovina have quitted the camp of the insurgents, and a number have joined the Turks against the Servians.

A RUSSIAN MOVEMENT. A RUSSIAN MOVIMENT.

Galician newspapers report that 50,000 Russian troops, including 3,000 Cossacks, are approaching Bukowina.

ing Bukowina.

LATEST.

LONDON, July 7—5 a. in.—A Times dispatch, dated Ragusa, July 6, says the Montenegrin army is marching in several columns unopposed toward Mostar, and has already reached Nevesigne. The Christian Albanians have refused an offer from the Turks at Scutari of 15,000 muskets, with which to fight against Montenegre.

The Times' correspondent adds: "From the best informed sources, I hear that the Turkish reports of victory are entirely false. Gen. Tchernayeff, since his success at Babianagiava. hold his own on Turkish ground, and has fought no other engagement. Gen. Olimpics is still before Bellina. On Wednesday he surcounded and cut to pieces. Wednesday he surrounded and cut to piece 2,000 Turkish regulars, a few only escaping by night. All attempts of the Turkish army to cross the frontier have been victoriously resulted.

cross the frontier have been victoriously repulsed.

LONDON, July 7—6 a.m.—A Paris correspondent of the News says advices from Belgrade assert that Tchernayeff has effected a junction with the Bulgarian insurgents at Pirot.

There is trouble in Athens, and a state of siege has been declared.

A News Vienna dispatch reports that the Turks are hastily sending troops to intercept Tchernayeff in his advance on Sophia.

A dispatch to the Aews says a private telegram from Rajevosdo reports that Racca, on the Servian frontier, has been taken by the Turks and burned. The Servians have been driven over the Drina, and the Turks from Nish are advancing on Kragujevozez.

burned. The Servians have been driven over the Drina, and the Turks from Nish are advancing on Kragujevacz.

A Berlin dispatch to the Times says Gen. Tchernayeff has arrived at Pirot on the road to Sophis. If he succeeds in reaching Sophis he will command the railroad to Constantinople, thus isolating the the Turkish force at Nish. The Turkish troops between Nish and Sophia are estimated at 20,000, which is probably less than the force Tchermayeff can bring against them.

According to Selavonic advices, the Russian Consul, M. Jonin, will accompany the Prince of Montenegro throughout the campaign.

THE DANUBE.

The gunboats of the Turkish fleet have ascended the Danube above Widdin, and are said to be threatening even Belgrade itself with bombardment. This floating force is comparatively small, and will probably be compelled to retire; but in order to guard against any future attempts of the Turks in this direction the Servians propose to torpedo the Danube, and it has even been proposed to obstruct the river at the Iron Gates so as to render it entirely impassable.

The following is an extract from correspond-

The following is an extract from correspond-

The following is an extract from correspondence published in the London Standard:

From Widdin it is but a few hours' steaming distance to Belgrade, and the gunboats, if they have come, either mean to menace that city or to cover the movement of the Turks across the river to invade Servia through Nerotan. The latter is, beyond a doubt, Servia's weak point, but still the attempt on it would now be most hazardous, and, if not successful, would mean a fearful disaster for the assailants. The authorities at Belgrade, however, are by no means unaware of the danger to the city from a gunboat attack. When the Turks gave over the fortress they gave with, it large stores of the very heaviests mooth-bore bronze cannon, all eight or ten-inch calibre, some of them throwing shot of more than 200 pounds weight. When I left about four weeks ago all the arrangements were complete for mounting these on the river walls of the fortress overlooking the Dannbe, and the same will be done, or now most likely has been done, on the side which commands the Soane. Still it has not been forgotten that a gunboat moving quickly is but a small mark, whereas the city, rising like a small mountain at the junction of the two rivers, is a very large one, and that with long-range shells the houses would get the worst of it, and it would be poor consolation for the forts to hold their own while the city was burning behind them. To gnard against this eventuality an extensive system of dynamite torpedoes are being arranged beneath the waters over which the gunboats must come to do anything effectual.

GEM. TCHERNAIEFF AND THE "RUSSIAN World, which soon distinguished itself by its censure, more or less disguised, of all that was done by the War Department. It naturally, took, kept a sharp watch on the proceedings of Gen. Tchernaieff's successor; and it was in the Russian World that publicity was first given to Mr. Schuyler's report on the affairs of Central Asia, and the misgovernment in feel to disapprove his conduct in entering the service of Princ

FRANCE. PARIS, July 6.—Casimer Perire, the statesman,

lied to-day.

London, July 6.—Astyanax Scevola Bosia. French sculptor, is dead.

Brest, July 6.—Felix St. Elme Reynard, Viceaged 68. REPUBLICAN DISSENSIONS.

PARIS, July 6.—Differences have arisen among the Republican Deputies over the Municipal bill. Members of the Left, who yesterday agreed to a compromise on the bill, form the group known as the Republican Left. Another section of the Left, called the Republican Union, which is under the direct leadership of M. Gambetta, held a meeting to-day, and passed a resolution rejecting the compromise. The journals hostile to Republicanism are jubilant over these dissensions. They declare that confusion has taken possession of the Republican party, for now both the Republican Left and irreconcilable Radicals are opposed to M. Gambetta.

VERSAILLES, July 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Montion, in view of the recent prosecution of Lea Droits de L'Homsse for publishing articles from the pen of Henri Rochefort, moved the abolition of the decree of 1852, prohibiting convicts from writing newspaper articles. In spite of the stronuous opposition of Minister Dufaure, urgency was voted for the motion by 227 yeas to 147 usps. The Legisiust and Bonapartist Deputies abstanced from voting in order to place the Government in the minutily. The

extreme Left cheered, on the announcement of The evening papers here mention a rumor that an abortive attempt had been made to shoot the Duc de Chartres by a soldier of his regiment.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, July 6.—The Home-Rulers to-day decided to submit the amnesty proposition to Parliament on the 5th of August next. THE COTTON TRADE.

MANCHESTER, July 6.—The Guardian to-day says the cotton trade in Blackburn district is so depressed that a general resort to short time is stated to be probable. A meeting of employ-ers in North and Northwestern Lincolnahire will shortly be held to consider proposals affecting both wages and hours of labor.

THE EXTRADITION LAW.

LONDON, July 6.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, gave notice that he would move a resolution declaring it expedient to amend the extradition laws.

GREECE.

THE ROYAL TOUR. COPERHAGEN, July 6 .- The Ring and Queen of Greece have started for London, where they will remain a fortnight, and then visit Russia with the Danish royal family.

MEXICO. DEATH OF SANTA ANNA AND CORRILLA.
CITY OF MEXICO, June 28.—Gen. Santa Anna died on the 20th of June, aged 84.

Gen. Corrilla died from the effects of his

THE GREAT STORM.

Further Particulars of the Terrible Calamity at Catfish Creek.

Unparalleled Damage to Railroads and Farms Through Iowa.

The Damage to Crops Serious in Several States.

Dusrque, July 6.—The search for the bodies of the unrecovered dead of the day before was con-tinued all day along the banks of the Cathsh Crock, all the way from Rockdale to the mouth of the stream at its junction with the Mississippi River. Only one more body was recovered—that of Minnie Bowers, aged 10 years. The widowed mother and her two little ones were all drowned. The search will be kept up to-morrow, but it is thought some of the bodies were carried by the swollen tide out into the Mississippi, and that they may not be recovered for some days. Thirty-two bodies have now been recovered, and seven more remain to be found. All of those found were buried this afternoon-eleven of these in the German Catholic Camberry, and Mrs. Bowers and the two daughters. Both families of Beckers Braibury, and Mrs. Kingley were buried at Rockdale Cemetry. Mrs. Harey and three children were buried at Key West, in the Catholic Cemetery, 3 miles west of the city. Thousands of people are daily visiting the scene of the great calamity.

Davenvour, 1a., 4119 d.—Reports of damage by Tuesday night's storm are just coming in. No trains have run on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad since Monday. Forty miles of this road with track has been nearly runned. In the wiening of the city. Thousands of the county bridges between Wyoming and Fayotte were washed away. To-day trans on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad are on time going west, but they cannot run further west than Belle Plain. They expected to get the washout repaired some time to-day. Fifty roads of embankment is washed out near Tama City. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids, have abandoned all trains, and the weather. Is threatening a storm.

In the northwestern part of this State the streams are in highest unless more run for the west of the county will run for a week. The railroad bridge heaven Monticello and Anamosa, on the Dubuque Southwestern, are washed away, and no trains will run for a week. The railroad bridge heaven Monticello and Anamosa, on the Dubuque Southwestern, are washed away, and no trains will run for a week. The railroad bridge heaven Monticello and Anamosa, on the Justice of house developed the county was decreased in the streams are to highest unless more run for the several districts north and east Indicate that considerable among washed heaven for the several districts north and east hold to be removed to the several districts north an

Rivers, and dispatches may yet come before midnight.

Enough is known to know that some twenty-five persons were killed in Warren County alone; that six or eight were killed in Madison County; that probably 150 houses were completely destroyed, as many more badly injured, and that the destruction of crops, fences, and animals was immense.

The names of the killed and wounded cannot be obtained. They are mostly wives and children of farmers. Some reports place the number killed in Warren County alone as high as forty.

Howe's circus is water-bound at Indianola, and the train on the DesMoines & Indianola Road, which left here last night, is water-bound between North and Middle Rivers.

THE FORT MADISON TORNADO.

Personal Section (Personal Section 1997)

Port Matthon Pork-House (totally destroyed) 5,000

Diamend & Hernes 500

Diamend & Hernes 500

Particle Hernes 1997

Attice's mill (totally destroyed) 7,000

There are many more cases worth noting but, for lack of time, I omit them.

Apacial Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Power Mansons, In., 1819 5.—Another rainstorm united this pince last algas. The sain same down in torsents, destroying window-glass etc. Rairroad trains are delayed, tracks being badly washed away. Great damage has been done to the crops in this section. Fruit is mostly destroyed. The amount of damage done in this community will amount to \$200,000. There have been no trains from the East for twenty hours. Many private dwellings and their contents are a total wreck. The people will suffer greatly.

ERIE AND ONTARIO. ERIE AND ONTARIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Toronvo, Ont., July 6:—Dispatches from points) on Lakes Ontario and Erie report a terrific windstorm last night. Marine disasters are reported from South Bay, Port Colborne, etc. Yesterday evening, when the gale was at its highest, a yacht was seen to upset some miles out on the lake opposite Oakville, but, owing to the heavy sea, nothing could be done to render assistance. It is supposed that all on board were lost.

DAMAGE TO CROPS. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Monnison, Ill., July 5.—A heavy storm of wind and rain visited this section last night, and did considerable damage to the growing crops. Farmers report corn and oats badly blown down, and are somewhat discouraged. Wheat will be a failure, and hardly worth the cutting, in this vicinity.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, July 6.—The river is reported rising at Fort Smith. Large numbers of plantations both above and below are inundated. The town of Argenta, opposite this city, is partially under water. The Memphis & Little Roch Ballroad Depot is partly under water. The gauge at this point marks 20 feet 1 inch, the heaviest rise since 1897.

MISSOURI. MISSOULT.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—A special to the Republican says the damage in Adair County to the crops and farms by the storms of July 3 and 4 is \$200,000. The injury in other counties by rains and wind is also very great. In some places the bottoms are submerged by overflowed streams, and the crops are totally destroyed.

CRIME.

MADISON, Wis., July 6.—Frank Menges, a yound man lately from this city, a barber at Senk City, was arrested as he was going through here on the care last night for shooting, Michael Hacher, a man about 50, at Sank City. Menges had been dring off a gun during the 4th at a picule and elaswhere, celebrating, but had returned to his shop. Hacher went there, and, according to Menges' story, which is confirmed by others, wanted to see the gun, which was cocked. Menges took it to lower the cock, when his finger alipped and it went off, lodging the heavy wad with which it was londed in Hacker's stomach, causing death in four hours, and kicking Menges badly in the shoulder. Both parties had been drinking, and it is reported had been quarreling, but Menges claims that the shooting was purely accidental and only the manit of carelessness. HOMICIDE.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.

Special Dispoich to The Pribuna.

Iowa City, Ia., July 6.—The Hughes by two of the most noted desperadoes in the county, got into a difficulty with a man at Oxford, a few miles west of this city, to-night, and beat and trampled him horribly. The man is at the point of death and cannot recover.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

Synactian, N. Y. July 6.—Lewis H. Jones, the proprietor of a hotel at Earlville, was shot dead last night by a man whom he had refused a drink.

INDIANA TAX EQUALIZATION. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6.—At a meeting of the State Board of Equalization to-day, that body being in session to assess railroad property for taxation this year, the following resolution was introduced, but action deferred till to-morrow:

Resolved, That the assessment of railroad property remain as assessed by the Board of Equalization one year ago, naises it be shown to the Board that errors were committed and injustice done particular roads of changer, main and side tracks, or rolling stock, that would reading an increase or decrease of valuation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warrante free from the poisonous oils and acids which enterinto the composition of many of the factitions frai flavors now in the market.

THIRD WEEK

OFOUR

GREAT SALE FANS.

In consequence of the Great Rush in this Department, we continue

THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. and have added this week 500 more styles at equally low prices.
Such a line of Pans, and at such

prices, have never been offered in Chicago, and we invite the attention of purchasers to the bargains we offer. 105

STATE-ST FINANCIAL.

THE FIDELITY **SAVINGS BANK &** SAFE DEPOSITORY.

The usual semi-annual dividend of interest to depositors, at the rate of aix per coapper annum, will be credited to their accounts on July 1st, and payable on and after July 1sth.

Interest not withdrawn will become a part of the principal and draw interest from July 1st. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

MILLINERY.

STATE ST

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Formally Enters Upon the Impeachment Trial.

Little Change in the Situation of

umed consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of After the witnesses for the prosecution were

alled, only three of them-E. T. Bartlett, C. P. Marsh, and E. M. Lawton—answered. Manager Lynde opened the case on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. Lynde proceeded to discuss the plea

rived in Boston on Wednesday. He has been a resident of the Argentine Republic for many years, where he has been identified with the educational trial should not be postponed.

Mr. Lynde then began the opening argument on the part of the managers. The young man who went to heaven by four roads

at the Palmer House, was alling from too much happiness. There are not enough people in this city suffering in the same way to cause any appre-Mr. Lynde, after an opening disquisition on post-traderships in general, gave a recital of circumstances under which Marsh's contract with Belknar was concluded.

The List of Witnesses was again called, when the following answered and were sworn: C. P. Marsh, E. T. Bartlett, George W. Morse, J. S. Dodge, R. C. Selp, Gen. Irwin McDowell, Gen. E. T. Rice, and George M. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

shown, during his present English visit, "sur-passing powers of eloquence and enthusiasm," and suggests that it might be a good idea to employ him to teach the English the secret of preaching. The Boston Journal thinks there is truth if not Mr. Adams was the first witness called to the Miss Fanny Herring, a Bowery actress, was arreigned on a charge of drunk and disorderly in a New York police court. "I swear before high Heaven," said Miss Herring in an impressive manner, "I was not drunk." The Judge fined

ment, or the War Department over to the Indians.

If the proposed plan of reducing the army is carried into effect, the result of it will be to make the bany are his sister, Mrs. Pelton, a sedate, matron-ly widow lady; her son, Col. Pelton, and his wife and daughter, the latter a little lady of twelve sum-

shattered in pieces. The Democrats were mistaken, and now they declare that they never did think much of Schurz anyhow.

It is reported in Paris that Lord Dutlan, an Enwas examined by Mr. Manager McMahon: Witness is an agent of the Adams Express Company in this city. Has been in the employment of the Company for the past cleven years. Witness produced the books of the Company and read from the entries therein, showing that a package containing \$1,500 was sent to Gen. Belkmap by C. P. Marsh from New York on genie, and proposes to give her a wedding present of \$1,000,000 in hard cash. This story bears in-ternal evidence of having been invented by the in-Col. J. W. Forney's Centennial editorial begins thus: "This is no common day, and we tread on no profane soil. Rather let us uncover our heads, and take off our sandals." Rather than what? Who ever said Philadelphia was "profane"? and the "sandais" is a touch too much, for it is well

from the entries therein, showing that a package containing \$1,500 was sent to Gen. Belknap by C. P. Marsh from New York on Nov. 1, 1870. Others containing the same sum were sent by Marsh on Jan. 17, 1871, April 18, 1871, and Nov. 4, 1873. On April 10, 1874, a package containing \$1,500 from R. G. Cary & Co., on the 24th May, 1875, a package containing \$1,000 from R. G. Cary & Co., in the 24th May, 1875, a package containing \$500 from the same firm—all sent to W. W. Belknap. On May 18, 1876, a package containing \$500 from the same firm—all sent to W. W. Belknap. On May 18, 1876, a parcei valued at \$2,000, addressed to Mrs. Belknap, was sent from Now York, but the name of the consignor was not given.

J. S. DODGE, money delivery clerk in the Adams Express Office, testined. Witness went over the entries mentioned by Mr. Morse, and testified that he delivered the packages, and had the receipt of Gen. Belknap for packages delivered on Nov. 2, 1870, and Jan. 17, 1871. Other packages were receipted for by John Potts, Chief Clerk, now decensed, H. F. Crosby, the present Chief Clerk, and W. T. Barnard, Confidential Clerk in the War Department. The package valued at \$2,000 was delivered to Mrs. Belknap at her residence on G street, and receipted for by her.

Mr. McMahon asked if counsel for defense desired to make any points as to the signatures of the receipts.

Mr. Carpenter—We are not making points on anything. We are respectful spectators at present.

Mr. Carpenter then inquired of the managers if the victories of the color anything on account of the transparent of the color anything on account of the

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, Mr. Conway, tells this story: "Once upon a time, the Dean of Westminster, going to the Abbey, put his gloves into his hat. On return-Stanley, 'for during your entire sermon your gloves rested on the top of your head.'"

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—J. M. Beardsley, Rock Island; J. P. Boyd, New York; William Bond, New York; Kildner, J. R. Boyd, New York; William Bond, New York; Attorney-General J. K. Edsall, Dixon; L. Munro, Australia; C. H. Ayling, Boston; W. M. Wyeth, St. Joseph, Mo.; Ansley Gray, Wisconsin; John C. Gault, T. B. Oliver, and O. E. Britt, Milwaukee; T. E. Burton, Cleveland..... Gardner House—B. C. Rowen, Kentucky; William Cody, Omaha; J. W. Martin, Jr., Louisiana, Mo.; W. E. Sennett, New York; B. F. Landis, Philadelphia; J. H. and W. W. Brown, Leavenworth; L. B. Hottchkiss, Phelps, N. Y.; H. C. Leach and C. Rice, Lyons, N. Y.; C. K. Fisher, St. Louis; J. S. Barnes, Utica; C. I. Ferrin, Batavia, N. Y.; W. B. Rawdon, Randolph, Cal.; B. Phillips, Paris, Ny... Tremont House—Col. C. B. Holt, Albany; George Sturges and wife, Lake Geneva; H. G. Loomis, Naperville; Louis Hendrickson, Paris, France; Capt. E. Decker, Wisconsin; Prof. A. Griffith, Preeport; the Hon. E. Wells, Quincy; James Glenn, Covington; C. C. Pomeroy, Cincinnati; C. O. Godfrey, Missonri; W. J. Shepherd, Peshtigo; the Hon. T. Penfield, Hannbal, Mo.; Col. C. H. Patterson, New Jersey... Paliner House—N. Merian, Meriden, Ct.; T. P. Barry, Cincinnati; J. B. Monde and party, S. Louis; W. D. Washburn, Minneapolis; Dr. Winn, Macon, Mo.; H. Sebas, Mexico; Justin Speyer and H. Lion, Hamburg; H. Dodel, Liepzig; E. Lindter, Germany; J. B. McCoy, Lancaster, Wis.; G. B. Carter, Platteville, Wis... Sherman House—Charles McIville, New York; S. W. Phelps, Indiana; G. A. Sterling, New York; S. W. Phelps, Indiana; G. A. Sterling, New York; S. W. Phelps, Indiana; G. A. Sterling, New York; S. W. Phelps, Indiana; G. A. Sterling, New York; S. W. Phelps, Indiana; G. A. Sterling, New York; Seeph Rankin, Manitowoc, Wis.; Dr. S. P. Brown, Eigin; W. G. Greene, Tailda, III.; J. A. Brahm and family, Petersburg, III.; J. A. Brahm and family, Petersburg, III.; J. A. Brahm and family, Petersburg,

Mr. Carpenter—We are not making points on anything. We are respectful spectators at present.

Mr. Carpenter then inquired of the managers if they intended to claim anything on account of the package delivered to Mrs. Beiknap and valued at \$2,000.

Mr. McMahon replied that they did not, unless the evidence developed something in regard to it.

R. P. OROSBY,

Chief Clerk of the War Department, was shown the receipts in the books of the express company of Gen. Beiknap, John Potts, W. T. Barnard, and himself, and identified the handwriting of each. Supposed he turned packages over to the Secretary; had no recollection of the fact now. Remembered the letter of Mr. Marsh requesting the appointment of Evans as post-trader at Fort Sill. Witness was here shown the letter and testified that he supposed he got it from Gen. Beiknap to make a memorandum of it on the book which he kept. It was never put upon the Department record.

The letter was read ad put in evidence.

APPROPRIATIONS.

of the two Houses on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill failed again, and Congress is apparently no nearer adjourning than it was last week. There was a general belief that the difficulties between the two

Houses were practically over when the Post-Office bill passed, but the prospect to-night is very unfavorable. Morrill was so confident that an agreement would be reached at the early conference this morning that he had made arrangements to take charge of the Treasury Department at noon, but the failure of the bill induced him to change his mind. He tried

HE WILL-WASH HIS HANDS HE WILLS-WASH HIS HANDS
of any further responsibility and go to the Treasury, where the business is in a very suffering condition for want of a head. A new conference was appointed in the House, composed of Randail, Morrison, and Kasson, but
a meeting cannot be held before late to-morrow,
as the Senate is not yet notified of the disagreement
of the conference this meeting. of the conference this morning. There is a good deal of impatience on the part of both Senators and members at the failure of the Committees, and each House is disposed to call the other pig-headed. The present is the fourth Conference Committee on this bill, and the subject is becoming a little mother bill, and the subject is becoming a little mother bill.

this bill, and the subject is becoming a little monotonous.

THE POINT OF DIFFERENCE
on this bill is so trivial that it seems strange it has not been adjusted before this. The House assumes the right to say that the pay of officers and employes, in the Departments shall be reduced. The Senate takes the ground, through her Committees, that the law already provides that certain specified officers and employes shall receive certain compensation, and that the House has no right under the rule to put legislation to an Appropriation bill. The bill itself has not even been read through by any Conference Committee, but

ALL THE BARRIERS
have been found on the right of the House to chance laws in an Appropriation bill. The Senate is willing to reduce salaries, but insists on the regular and legal way, and Senators are willing to appoint a committee to examine the whole question of salaries and report to the next session. The amount at stake between the two Houses thus far is simply contemptible in so large a bill, and ought not to delay the adjournment a single day. The reduction in salaries in the Department will scarcely exceed \$250,000, and the reduction in the pay of Congress by the bill is about \$188,000.

THE OTHER BILLS ARE UNCHANGED.

WO DEMOCRATS RENDER THE PARTY POWER-

ing this morning for the purpose of considering the bill to repeal that part of the Resumption act of 1875 which provides for the redemption of United States notes in In obedience to the mandate of the St. Louis Convention, the Chairmen of the Committee, S. S. Cox. and H. B. Pavne, of Ohio, who have professed to be favorable to hard money, now advocate the passage of the bill referred to, but in the absence of Gibson, of Laussiana, they

in the absence of Gibson, of Lenisians, they were not able to get a majority vote ordering it to be reported to day. Gibson was present, and with Scott Wike, a Democrat of Illinois,

REFUSED TO VOTE FOR THE BILL.

It is reported that a very stormy seene occurred in the Committee between the majority of the Democrats and these two recalcitrants, but that they absointely refused to yield their principle even at the dictation of their party Convention. The majority of the Committee attempted to adjourn the meeting until to-morrow, but Gibson and Wike, voting with the Republicans, enabled the latter to postpone the next meeting until Monday.

NOTES AND NEWS.

is trying to secure the removal of Supervising

LYMAN TRUMBULL The question of the removal of revenue offlcers Clarke and Myers, pending between the President and Commissioner Pratt, awaits the incoming Secretary Morrill. The latter has in-

postponed.

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW
sppeared before the Sub-Committee of the House
this afternoon, and, after a few preliminary questions, was asked what attitude the President
and Attorney-General assumed at the
outset of the whisky prosecutions. Gen.
Bristow answered that, without either affirming or
denying anything as to relations which the Committee sought to inquire about, he held that all consultations between the President and his Cabinet
officers should be treated as matters of high privilege, and, on that ground, he respectfully but em-

Maximum thermometer. 90. Minimum. 88.

GENERAL OSSERVATIONS.

CRICAGO, July 8-Midnight. Stations. |Bar | Thr. | Wind. | Rain | Weather. Cheyenne 29,75 80 S. W. fresh Clear. Blamarck 29,31 70 S. fresh. Cloudy. Breckinridge 29,44 78 E. brisk. Clear. Devenport 29,88 81 S. brisk. Clear. Deluth. 29,65 55 Calm. Cloudy. Keokuk 29,86 80 S. fresh Clear. LaCroses 39,74 81 S. fresh Clear. LaCroses 39,74 81 S. fresh Clear. LaCroses 39,74 81 S. fresh Clear. Milwaukes 29,88 81 S. fresh Clear. Milwaukes 28,88 81 S. fresh Clear. Milwaukes 28,88 81 S. fresh Clear. Milwaukes 28,88 81 S. fresh Clear. An Absence of Borrowers the Complaint

New York Exchange Firm --- The Clearings \$3,500,000.

The Produce Markets Quiet, and Som of Them Dull.

serally Easier Feeling in Grain-Wheat Weak and Corn Lower.

FINANCIAL.

Tie sppearance of Cook County in the loan martie berrow \$100,000 for four months was the
lightedent of the day in financial circles. CounTreasurer Huck has addressed notes to the
niss inviting proposals for the loan, which is
nited for the 10th inst. The county will give its
tia, signed by the County Commissioners. The
new will be readily obtained, and the cry of the
ders will be for "more" paper of the same
it. Business was dull in all departments of the
market. Discount lines are stationary, if not
measing, and counter transactions were comstively light. ce of Cook County in the loan mar-

paratively light.

There are signs of an approaching stringency in small change. Banks that have been able until this time to supply their country customers with all the silver they ordered are now forced to curtail or withhold the supply of small silver to the country. They have no more silver on hand than is needed for their city customers. No trouble has yet been experienced in the city from the want of small change, but the complaints from the country are numerous. The remedy for the trouble rests with Congress. It is necessary only to pass the bill now pending, which authorizes the Treasury to disburse the silver now on hand, and to authorize the issue pending, which authorizes the Treasury to disburse the silver now on hand, and to authorize the issue of silver as rapidly as it can be coined by the mints, estimated by Linderman at \$3,000,000 a month. The hitch in the passage of the bill is due to the discovery by the inflationists that under its provisions the silver issued is not to be an addition to our surrency, but that the greenbacks presented in exchange for silver are to be destroyed.

Roses of discount at the banks are \$@10 per the provisions are silver are to be destroyed.

cont to regular customers. Independent outside bort were are allowed concessions on these rates. On the street rates are 6@12 per cent, with a scar ly supply of good negotiable paper.

New York exchange was firm at 25@50c premium between banks for \$1,000.

The clearings were \$3,500,000.

SILVER.

In the detailed statement of gold and silver ex-orted week before last from the port of New York, ported week before last from the port of New York, ye observe the following shipments of "subsidery" silver soin: To Havana, \$4,500; to 8t. Johns (Porto Rico), \$55,884; to Liverpool, \$5,000; to finmacoa, \$40,000; making a total of \$105,-884. This amounts fully to one-half the silver pand out at the Sub-Treasury faring the week, and, probably, to one-fourth that disbursed from the Treasury at all points. Besides the above shipments, large quantities have been sent to San Prancisco, and more or less is hoarded. This being the state of things, the New York Times asy, it is clear that something must be done very speedily to get more silver into circulation and abate the premium on small change. The power of these little outside communities to absorb our silver colnage and inflate themselves therewith must soon be exhausted; but meanwhile the great American Republic suffers from a scarcity of token money. A new silver bill has been presented in the Senate, providing, all sensible persons must regent to see, for the colonge of 85-cent dollars, to be i gal tender to the number of twenty at a time. This makes at least a dozen silver bills thus far for

A SIGN OF BETTER TIMES.

The Philadelphia Ledger thinks that there is a favorable sign of improved business in the future to it found in the export movement of American cottin goods to foreign countries. It is not only large but steady as compared with previous years since the War. The total number of bales and cases sent out from New York and Boston since Jan. I is now 41, 453, against 20, 341 for the corresponding period of 1875. At the unprecedented cheapness of cetton fabrics now ruling all over the world, a sonaible increase of consumption at no distant day may be predicted with absolute confidence. The connection between the present large movement of breadstuffs from the granaries of the West to the storehouses of Europe, and an increased. A SIGN OF BETTER TIMES. rehouses of Europe, and an increased on of cotton

is not at once apparent, but nevertheless it is real.
GOLD AND GREENBACKS.
GOLD WAS 111 % 0211 % 0214 Control of the delice. FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

United States currency es. 125% CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
City 7 W et. bonds. 104% Chicago City 7 W et. sewerage. 104% Chicago City 7 W et. sewerage. 104% Cook County 7 W et. bonds 106% West Part 7 W et. bonds. 106% West Part 7 W et. bonds. North Chicago 7 W et. bonds (Lincoin Park). \*And interest. LOCAL STOCKS. City Railway, South Side. 143
City Railway, West Side. 145
City Railway, Worth Side. 122
Traders' Insurance Company. 127
Chamber of Commerce. 127
Chamber of Commerce. 127
Chamber of Commerce. 127
Exposition stock (old). 35

BY TELEGRAPH. To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 6, —Gold opened at 112%, declined to 111%, and closed at 112. Carry rate, 1 to 2. Loans were also made dat.

Governments were steady.

Rallroad bonds were strong and in good demand.

Hallroad bonds were strong and in good demand. State securities were steady, except Tennessees, which were better.

Stocks opened weak, Lake Shore declining %, and Western Union I. The leading feature of the stock market late in the afternoon was a ran up of mealy 2 in New Jersey Central, the stock reaching 74%, and finally selling at 73%. Just previous to the close it soid at 72%, seller 30. The remainder of the list was comparatively quiet and steady, although the market was somewhat firmer in tone than early in the day. Lake Shore recovered from 58% to 53%, Western Union from 70% to 71%, and St. raul common from 40% to 41%. Transactions

St. raul common from 40% to 41%. Transactions were 78,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Western Union, 32,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New Jersey Central, and 3,000 Michigan Central. Money market easy; 2@3. Prime mercantile

Coupons, 81120%	New 5811716
Coupons, 65,	10-40m Poor 110
New	10-40s coupons 11914
Compone '87. 11914	Charmon od as
Compone to	Ourrencies126
Compons, '68	· 自己的自己的数据表示是否的数据的工程的数据表现。
	CKS. No. 11 the Court of the To
West'n Union 71	New Jersey Central 7396
Quicksfiver 131/4	ach Jersey Central 7398
Cuickenter 1372	Rock Island109
Quicksilver pfd 18	St. Paul 41
1 seinc Mail 2694	St. Paul nfd 7034
I seine Mail 26% Mariposa 7%	Wabash 234
hi ariposa pfd 9	Wabash pfd 3
Adams Express 100%	Bone Miles
Vanima tryhtess 10000	Port Wayne 102
Wells-Fargo 85%	Terre Haute
American Express 584	Terre Haute pfd 1314
United States 7454	Chicago & Alton102
New York Central 1084	Chicago & Alton pfd108
	Chicago a Aiton pru108
Erie 1414	Q. & M 17
Erie pfd 20	Del., L. & W 10434
Harrem139%	A. & P. Telegraph 1917
Harlem pfd133	Missouri Pacific 7
Michigan Central 5114	Atlantic & Pacific pfd. 214
Panama	meinebid. 356
Laurus	Indiana Central 354
U. P. stock 63	Chicago, B. & Q11494
Lake Shore 58%	Hannibal & St. Joe 14
Illinois Central 97	Central Pacific bonds 107
Cleveland & Pittsburg 03	Union Pacific bonds, 102%
Northwestern 426	U. Pac. laud-grant 1025
Wolfingsreille 3908	U. Pac. mud-grant 1025
Northwestern pfd 66	U. Pac. sinking-fung. 92%
C., C., C. & I 44	AND AND DESCRIPTION OF PARTY AND
AL CHARLES OF SUSTATE	BOXDS
The second secon	THE RESERVE OF THE STATE OF THE
Tennessee 6s, old 46%	Virginia new 25
Tennesseess, new 46)4	MissourLessussess
Virginia, old 27	
MININO	STOCKS
BAN FRANCISCO, July O.	-The following are the
Intest quotations at the St.	ock Exchange:
latest quotations at the St. Consolidt'd Virginia 50%	Crown Point 9%
Comonas a vargama., says	Grown Points 594
California 70	Yellow Jacket 30
Segregated Beigher., 734	Alpha
Ophilicanas our aus dell	Belcher 1714
Challes a second a second	Beleher
imperial	Sierra Nevada 14
21	Dicira Merada 14
Imperial 5%	Exchequer 17
Mexical 286	Overman
Could be a curry when the least	Justice 2014
Total Was Deliber West State	Calminata
Best & Beicher 45%	Congression (979)
BAR DE STORTEGORIA D	12 TOTAL THURSDAY NEWSTAN   TO   TO
BENEFIT AND RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	
STATE OF THE PARTY	CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER.

United States Bonds—'65, 105%; '67s, 108%; 10-40s, 107%; new 5s, 106%; New York Central, 97; Erie, 13; preferred, 18%.
Pans, July 6.—Rentes, 104f 95c.
Frankfort, July 6.—United States bonds—New 1s, 102.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record

Pulton et. 48 ft w of Hoyne av. a f. 24x120 ft. Pulton st. 48 ft w of Hoyne av. s f. 24x120 ft.,
dated June 21.

West Taylor st. a w oor of Rockwell, s f. 74x
1346 ft. dated July 2.
Arnold st. 218 ft. sof Thirty-seventh st. w f.
244x122 4-10 ft. dated June 25
Vermon sv. 200 ft s of Thirty-second st. e f. 150
x1646 ft. dated May 6.
Ridgerille road, 70 ft s of McReynolds st. e f.
24x100 ft. October 4. 1873
Milwankee av. 20 ften w of Ohio st. s w f. 20 ft
to Greene st. dated July 5.
Lake st. 231 ft e of Heydon st. s f. Six117 ft.
and other property. dated June 15.
Pantines ft. n e cor Taylor st. w f. 255fx125M ft.
dated June 26.
Sedgwick st. s of North av. w f. 255x125M ft.
dated June 26.
Drake sv. 25 ft. nof Huron st. e f. 100x122 ft.
dated June 28.
Bwing Place, 1945 ft n of Harrison st. e f. 20x 7,000 dated June 22.

Ewing place, 194% ft n of Harrison st, e f, 20x 124% ft, dated June 24.

Lincoln st, n e cor Rice at, w f, 82x125 ft. dated Lincoln st, a cor alce s. 575
Jan. 23.

Hurlbut st, opp Siegel, e f, 28x125 ft, dated May 1.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF BEVEN Prairie av. 300 ft. of Fity-third st. w f. 330x 13784 ft. and other property, dated July 8... 8 18, 180 Butterfield st. 16 ft s of Fortieth. e f. 34x103 ft. dated Jan. 31, 1872.

#### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding

7 1	Receipts.		Shipn	rents.
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	10,541	6, 226	6,364	7,835
Wheat, bu	97.670	78,050	10, 465	170, 199
Corn. bu	190,730	63,471	71,977	143, 565
Oats, bu	76, 160	11,210		2,733
Rye, bu	4,030	350		785
Barley, bu	2,460			
G. seed, lbs	53, 165	1,400	5, 140	18,950
F. seed, lbs				
B. corn. lbs	21,200		MO,000 .	
C. meats, lbe .	210		1,310,852	588, 966
C. meats, lbs . Beef, tcs	100		47	
Beef, bris t.			152	
Pork, bris		100	1,920	1,071
Lard, lbs		300		
Tallow, Ibs	17.845	4, 107		
Butter, lbs	75,390	88, 486	64,660	25,090
L. hogs, No	THE PROPERTY	17, 185	3, 199	4,901
Cattle, No	1,692	3, 155	1,998	1,925
Sheep, No		495		376
Hides, lbs	152, 453	310,650	69,658	86,350
H. wines, bris.	106	50	54	171
Wool, lbs	175,800	137,008	153,910	433, 337
Potatoes, bu	547	1, 294	90	
Coal, tons	12,798		704	
Hay, tons	60		10	
Lumber, m ft.	5,609	8, 439	2, 207	2,311
Shingles, m	1,603	1,115	675	h 219
Salt, bris	226	9,064	5, 126	1,921
Poultry, lbs		285		
Poultry, coops.	28	48		
Eggs, pkgs	507	709	118	315
Cheese, boxes.	8,219	1,203	632	812
6. apples, bris	247			18

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 17,927 bu wheat, 3, 128 bu corh, 100 bu cats, 375 bu rye, 327 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: 22 cars No. 1 N.W. wheat, 16 cars No. 2 N.W. do, 48 cars and 298 bu No. 2 spring, 30 cars and 1,200 bu No. 3 do, 29 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (148 wheat); 42 cars and 11,000 bu high mixed corn, 148 cars and 29,300 bu No. 2 do, 8 cars new mixed do, 77 cars and 10,100 bu rejected do, 9 cars and 2,500 bu no grade (284 corn); 17 cars white oats, 47 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (70 osts); 3 cars No. 2 ryd, 4 cars rejected do, 1 car No. 2 barley, 4 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars and 785 bu rejected do. ley, 4 cars No. 3 do. 3 cars and 785 bu rejected do. Total, (517 cars) 268,000 bu. Inspected out: 27,-305 bu wheat, 61,761 bu corn, 63,165 bu oats, 391 bu barley.
Dornbusch gives 1, 350, 000 quarters of wheat as

the quantity on passage for the United Kingdom on the 22d of June, inclusive of cargoes off coast. There seems to be a widespread misapprehen-sion outside the Board of Trade in regard to the haracter of time contracts made by members of hat body. It is often assumed that the delivery of that body. It is often assumed that the delivery or the property is not contemplated at the time of making the sale. The truth is that such delivery is always understood unless the agreement be changed or canceled subsequently. The rules of the Board of Trade provide for such delivery, and do not provide for any way of evading it,—they
only make provision for the action of members in
case other members default on delivery according
to contract. It is true that a great many trades are case other members default on delivery according to contract. It is true that a great many trades are settled without actual delivery of the property, but this can only be done by a subsequent bargain between the contracting parties, or with others. Untrades the made, the property of t less some such second contract be made, the property must always be delivered according to the provisions of the original contract, and the party who fails to so fulfil his contract is subject to discipline by the Board. The misapprehension probably arises from the use of the word "option" to designate the trading for future delivery the meaning of the word (as applied on the Board) being misunderstood by the world contribute. meaning of the word (as applied on the Board) being misunderstood by the world outside. The "option" only applies to a period of time within which the seller may deliver, or the buyer call for, the property; but the delivery must be made at the end of the specified time, unless the party having the "option" has chosen that the property be previously delivered. It is really a very simple matter to be so extensively misunderstood.

Not a few members of the Board of Trade are restive under the obligation to receive grain from

restive under the obligation to receive grain from "hospital" warehouses where the poorer qualities are manipulated till they will pass muster in the are manupulated in the will pass muster in the higher grades. Under the rules this stuff is 'reg-ular," and buyers are obliged to receive it unless they have made a special stipulation to the con-trary. The rule ought to be reversed. The grain so treated should not be deliverable, except where the buyer has agreed to receive grain from the houses in question, if tendered. The stuff ought to be sold on its own merits, for what it is worth, and not be allowed to acquire a fictious value by the permission to deliver it in common with grain from other houses where such mixed or doctored grain is not received. The good of the trade demands that a due distinction be made—and that speedily. The fact that many dealers are suspiclous of it should be sufficient cause for a discrimi-nation which would be no injustice in any event, as

such grain could always be sold for what it is really The leading produce markets were slow yester-day, as beditted the temperature. If was hot enough to make the grasshopper a burden, and operators to make the grasshopper a burden, and operators kept asunder as widely as if each were a pith ball charged with positive electricity. It was too hot for anything like animation, except in the insect world, and few members of the Board of Trade belong to that sect, though they represent nearly all the sects in Christendom. Hence buyers and sellers were apart, in the literal sense of the phrase, and not a few of them tried hard to think of something which would instift the proclamatics of the and not a few of them tried hard to think of some-thing which would justify the proclamation of the St. Louis sage, that this would be the coldest July known in the past 40 years. But they could not. Even lemonade was no aid to the recollection, though it was discussed freely,—some stronger libations not being entirely ignored. The windows of the Chamber of Commerce were generally closed, which aggravated matters; the head of the Board was away, and possibly the janitor did not feel like taking liberties in his absence. The tendency of prices was slightly downward in most departments, under the lessened demand, there being but a very moderate inquiry for shipment under fair receipts. The advices from other markets contained little encouragement to holders, except that corn was contained in the corn was contained.

couragement to holders, except that corn was quoted strong in Liverpool.

Jobbers of dry-goods had a very quiet day. There were a few buyers to be seen, but beyond the execution of orders received by mail not much business was accomplished. No price changes of importance were noted, the market maintaining a steady tone. Groceries were in good demand, and were generally firm. Sugars especially were strong, and the quotations of brown were again advanced %c. The sirup and molasses markets were firmer, in sympathy with sugars. Rice, spices, starch, soaps, etc., were about steady. The butter market was moderately active and easy. Cheese starch, soaps, etc., were about steady. The butter market was moderately active and easy. Cheese was dull and unchanged. Prices of fish and dried fruits were comparatively steady. There was not much doing in the leather, bagging, coal, and wood markets. Oils met with a fair demand, and were generally firm. Carbon advanced &c, but otherwise Wednesday's quotations were unchanged.

The lumber market was again dull and easy. The offerings of cargoes were large and a few sales.

The lumber market was again dull and easy. The offerings of cargoes were large and a few sales were made at old prices, but buyers generally were holding back for a decline. The yard trade is slack and prices for some grades are irregular. Drugs and chemicals remained quiet and steady. Wool continues dull and weak. Seeds were slow, excepting timothy, which was lower owing to large offerings. Hay, hides, broom-coen, and hops were unchanged. Poultry in good order found buyers at recent prices, but stale or small fowls were slow at any price. Green fruits were generally easier. Lake Freights were dull at unchanged rates, at 2c for corn by sail to Buffale. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia. 17 is to sail to the control of the price of

25c to Boston, per 100 bs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10010% for corn and 10% (11c for wheat to New York, and 12@12% on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 80,000 bu wheat, 100,000 bu corn, and 26,000 bu oats.

The duties collected yesterday at the Chicago Custom-House aggregated 34,822.20.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABORED.

The following were the exports from the seven leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

Week tWeek Week

Same Sele			end'g
Flour, brls	68,0	50 70,445	77,334
Wheat, bu	1, 266, 8	08 995, 290 12 1, 925, 815	
Corn, bu	358, 2		
Rye, bu	A	129,527	
Barley, bu			3,048
Pork, bris	4,6	57 4,618 57 6,590,687	3,534,497
Bacon, ms			2,590,859
*Six points. †F	our points.	1	1
STO	CKS in LIV	ERPOOL.	
The following to	ble exhibi	te the stock	s in Liver-
pool on the dates	named:	and the same	a Zeman
	dy 1, Apri		
Wheat, qrs 729.			
	000 55,		
Flour, bris 14. Flour, sacks130.		730 52,06 000 192,65	
	200 11.		15,910
Pork, bris 1,		400 2,520	7, 127
	750 25,		
		200 4,089 015 1,650	
		1, 33	
CONT. N. F. ST. SCHOOL ST.	1000 C 11 1000 C 1	SPECTS.	1 2 2 2 2 2

The weekly crop summary of the McKillop & Sprague Company, dated July 1, contains the fol-lowing:

lowing:

In Kansas the wheat harvest is well advanced, fourfifths of it being in shock. The condition is excellent,
and the promise is that the crop will be greatly above
an average in quality and quantity. Corn is in every
instance reported in good condition, and promising a
full crop. Thus far the weather has been very favorable: flax, hemp, and grass, are all in good condition,
and likely to yield large crops. The agricultural interests of the State were never in a more prosporous condition at this season of the year. In only one county
have we any complaint, and that is,—"the worm is injuring some wheat slightly, but not doing any general
damage."

In Nebrasks two or three counties report the corn
crop as-late and thin because of cold weather. With

damage."
In Aebraska two or three countles report the corn crop as late and thin because of cold weather. With these exceptions, the reports are quite favorable of all cereals. Early spring wheat is especially good, and the condition of the crops generally is as good or better than ever before. People having recovered from the grasshopper panic are endeavoring to regain their losses, and, as neither grasshoppers nor any other insect dangerous to crops has appeared, farmers are in good spirits. The San Francisco Market Review of the 20th

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet, and averaged about the same as the previous evening, as easier feeling in lard being compensated by firmness in pork and meats. Hogs were in larger Supply, but quoted steady, and there was a fair inquiry for shipping lots of product, but not much disposition to operate for future delivery. The attendance of operators was rather small.

Mess Pork—Was less active, and ranged from 5c lower to 15c higher, closing about 25/255c per bri higher than the preceding evening, under a moderate demand. Several lots were wanted for shipment, and jobbing parcels were held at full August prices. Sales were reported of 870 bris cash and seller July at \$19,45619.60; 4,250 bris seller August at \$19,45619.65; 1,500 bris seller September at \$19,75619.85; and 730 bris seller the year at \$17.50.10.81; and 730 bris seller the year at \$17.50. Total, 7,370 bris. The market closed steady at \$19,40819.60 for cash; \$19,40819.60 for cash; \$19,40819.61 for cash; \$19,40819.61 for cash; \$19,40819.61 for cash; \$19,40819.61 for september; and \$17.00 seller the year.

Prime mess pork was nominal at \$17.75618.00, and extra do was quoted at \$14.25618.50.

Lard—Was rather more active, but declined 74/2010 except when commissions were offered. Sales were reported of 4,750 tos seller August at \$11,30811.35 and 750 tos seller August at \$10,50 and and at \$10,50 and \$10

8hort rib. 10% 10% 10% 10%

ons-cut hams, 1982, 1984, 1986 BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged, the inquiry being chiefly from local dealers, who took small lots to supply current wants at former prices. Shippers held off. Sales were reported of 120 brls winters at \$5.7567.50, 1,270 brls spring extras partly at \$5.25; 100 brls spring superfine at \$3.25; and 50 brls rpe flour on private terms. Total 1,540 brls. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$7.12567.50; common to good do, \$5.5067.00; shipping extras, \$4.5065.00; good do, \$5.5067.00; shipping extras, \$4.5065.00; good do, \$5.0065.375; prices do, \$5.0065.75; patents do, \$6.00 (9.9.00; Minnesota, \$5.0060.75; spring superfines, \$3.00 (9.3.75; rye flour, \$4.2564.375.

Bran—Was active and generally quoted weak, though selling at the same range as the previous day. Sales were 90 tons at \$8.5068.25 on track, and \$8.5068.75 free on board cars.

free on board cars.

Middlings—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$10.00 free or

board.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$16.80616.75 per board.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$16.50616,75 per too on track.

WHEAT—Was less active and weak, declining 1½c per bu, and closing tame at the reduction, under large offerings, with a light demand, Liverpool was quoted quiet, with cargoes off coast very heavy, under large arrivals, and New York was flat, private advices from the latter piace indicating that some of the wheat there is out of condition. The receipts here were fair, while the ahipments were light and confined to the lower grades, with no shipping demand yesterday for No. 2 or for at least a couple of weeks back. Added to this was the fact that there were no buying orders from outside, the market being left to local operators, and we have the market being left to local operators, and we have the complete of the last week in June were larger than for the week preceding, but the subsequent movement is expected to show a heavy falling off, as the European demand has ceased, and buyers are generally waiting for Jower prices, under improved harvest prospects. The yield in the Northwest is expected to be fully up to the average, Kansas having a large crop, and California has a big surplus. Hence speculative buyers hold off, as well as those who take for consumption, and sollers are in the majority, their transactions being limited by the scarcity of purchasers except from those who have shorts to fill. Seller August opened yesterday at \$1.05, rose to \$1.05%, fell to \$1.044, advanced to \$1.044, and declined to \$1.044 at the close. Seller September sold at \$1.054(af.045), seller the year at \$1.0156(af.04), and central), at 706.71c; 800 but no grade at ell. (Nut's and by sample at 75690c. Total, 90,800 bu. No. 2 spring at \$1.056 (abs. seller they are at \$1.0156(af.04), and central), at 706.71c; 800 but no grade at ell and 1,000 but yearneys the large to the market in the absence of buyers. Sales were improved of 08,400, bu. No. 2 spring at \$1.050 (abs. seller they are at \$1.0156(af.04), and the current receipts being held off the market in the absenc

43.1.32: 1,000 bu by sample at become 1. 10 on track; and 400 but do at \$1.12 free on board car. Total, 1.800 bu. No. 2 was nominal at the same price as straight No. 2 spring.

COHN—Was moderately active, and a shade firmer at the opioning. In sympathy with greater strength in Liverpool, but soon ruised casior, and declined to 160 below the latest figures of Wednecday. The receipts here were rather large, especially by canal, and shippers operated sparingly, while the recent advance, coupled with finer weather, brought out more sellers for future, both from city and country. The recent rains have done great damage to the growing corn, especially on low lands, but there is a widespread faith in a big crop of corn, which it would require a great deal more rained to the proper of corn, which it would require a great deal more rained to the property of the state of the property of the state of the property of the state of the state

made at 63c, and July sold at the same figure. No. 3 sold at 53c, and rejected at 50c. Seller September (see we was stronger; selling early at 77%, and closing at 75c 77%c. Old for September was quoted at 90c, and for August at 50c. 50%c. Seller the year sold at 85c. Cash sales include 5,800 by No. 2 at 85c; soo on No. 3 at 85c; 400 bu rejected at 50c; 800 bu by sample at 60.603%c. Total. —Trade opened briskly and maintained a good degree of activity throughout fine day, but the trading was done at a shade lower figures. The marked increase in the receipts and the belief that the remaining two days of the week will also witness liberal arrival made sellers more yielding, and where the difference between their views and the views of buyers was not greater than 10s.12%c they gave way. There were instances in which fully Wednesday's advanced prices were realized, but the day's sales showed an average reduction of 40c ger 100 bs, and at the close the feeling was favorable.

fember. Sales 1,000 bris at \$19.07% seller Assent, and \$19.75 seller September. Lard was nuts. \$19.75 soiler September.
Lard was quiet at \$11.20 for July, and \$11,00 for August, and \$11.40 for September. Short-ribs were firmer, with sales of 160,000 hs cash at \$10.35.
Wheat was inactive and irregular, closing a shade better at \$1.045 for August, which ranged from \$1.056 at 1.045.
July soid at \$1.005621.056, and closed at better at \$1.046 for August, which ranged from \$1.056 \$1.054. July sold at \$1.02661.026 and closed at \$1.035. Com was quiet and easier, closing at \$756 for July, 1756 for August, and \$566 for September. Oats were quiet and easy at 2556 for July, and 2556 for August.

GENERAL MARKETS. ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.21.
BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand and easy:
Hurl, 768c; medium and No. 2 hurl, 6467c; good
medium brush, 54668c; common do, 44665c; fair
inside and covers, 3464c; inferior, 364c; crooked, 26 BUTTER-There was a feeling of weakness amon

inside and covers, 3564c; inferior, 364c; crooked, 26 cc.

BUTTER—There was a feeling of weakness among holders of low and medium grades, the supply of such now considerably exceeding the demand, but for choice table butter fully former prices were insisted upon. We make no change in our list, as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 18622c; medium to good grades, 14618c; inferior to common, 11613c.

BAGGING—Prices remain as before, and may be considered steady. Trade does not yet show much life, but is steadily improving, and jobbers look for a liberal call for grain bags a little further along. We quote: Stark A. 25c; Peerless AA. 24c; Lewiston. 234c; Montang. 24c; Ontario, 25c; American A. 20c; Amoskeag, 20c; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 146418c; gunnies, single, 13666146c; do, double, 23624c.

CHEESR—The market was dull and easy, with sales principally at 85636e; do, double, 23626c; COAL—Was inactive and nominally unchanged. Quotations main as follows: Lackswahna, egg, 37, 20; do attons and a strict and nominally unchanged. Quotations and the sale of good to prime factory. Inferior grades sold at 567c, and fancy at 05c.

COAL—Was inactive and nominally unchanged. Quotations and a follows: Lackswahna, egg, 37, 20; contains, 37, 3664. 50, 685. 50; Baltimore & Ohio, 55. 00; lilling a start of the sale of the sale

tresh packages. Fair stock sold at 12s-13c, and old at 10s-11c. The weather was very hot, but the supply was small and dealers had no trouble in disposing of it readily.

FiSH-There was no change in the position of the fish market. The quiet that usually follows the "4th" was apparent yesterday as on the day before and values were not subjected to any quotable change: No. 1 whitefish, 34-brt, 84, 5044, 90; No. 2 do, 84, 3564, 40; krout, No. 1, 83, 3063, 30; No. 1 shore mackerel, 3-brt, 86, 5063, 30; No. 1 shore mackerel, 3-brt, 86, 75; No. 1 shore kits, large, 82,00; No. 2 mackerel, 3-brt, 86, 75; No. 1 shore kits, large, 82,00; No. 2 by kits, 81, 50; No. 1 shore kits, large, 82,00; No. 1 bay kits, 81, 50; No. 1 shore kits, large, 82,00; No. 1 bay kits, 81, 50; St. 75; Labrador herring, split, bris, 87, 75s, 80, 60; No. 4-brt, 84, 5064, 57; Labrador herring, split, bris, 87, 75s, 80, 60; No. 4-brt, 84, 5064, 57; Labrador herring, split, bris, 87, 75s, 80, 60; No. 4-brt, 84, 5064, 57; Labrador herring, split, bris, 87, 75s, 80, 60; No. 4-brt, 84, 5064, 57; Labrador herring, split, bris, 87, 75s, 80, 60; No. 4-brt, 84, 5064, 57; Labrador herring, round, bris, 86, 5066, 75; do, 3-brt, 83, 5063, 75; scaled herring, split, bris, 87, 75s, 80, 60; No. 4-brt, 84, 5064, 52; Labrador herring, round, bris, 86, 5066, 75; do, 3-brt, 83, 5063, 75; scaled herring, split, bris, 87, 75s, 80, 60; No. 4-brt, 84, 5064, 50; No. 4-brt, 84, 5064, 50; No. 4-brt, 84, 50; No. 4-brt, 84, 5064, 50; No. 4-brt, 84, 50; N

on, 6)406%; Carolina, 708e; Louisina. Mes Tele.

1. July 1746.

1. Jul Singapore Java, 245/25/46; Costa Rica, 236/25/6; Mara-calbo, 236/250.

Sugara—Patent cut loaf, 114/25/11/46; crushed, 114/26 114/2; Dowdered, 114/26/11/46; granulated, 114/11/46; A, standard, 10/46/10/No. 2, 10/4/26/10/46; B, 10/4/21/04/26; ex-tra C, 9/5/26/10/6; Cholte brown, 19/26/19/26/ 64/96/26/04/Cholte Sommer de, 8/26/19/46; choltes

common to good, 48650c; Porto Rico molésses, 45650c; common molesses, 38640c; black-strap, 27628c.
Spices—Alispice, 1761746c; cloves, 51652c; cassia, 28630c; pepper, 1756618c; nutmega, \$1.1061.15 · Calcutta ginger, 145661846c.
Soups—True liue, 6c; German Mottled, 61667c; White Livy, 54660c; White Livy, 54650c; Royal Savon, 55(c; Savon imperial, 55(c; Golden West, 554650c, 5467c, Laundry, 6667c; gloss, 56956c; conf. 96410c.
HAY—Was dull and easy. The offerings Were moderate but ample, as there was little imquiry, the Solps—True Blue, De; German Mottled, Syston, Sylc: Savon, Indict Savon Imperial, Sylc: Golden West, Syston, Sylc: Savon, Sylc: Savon Imperial, Sylc: Golden West, Syston, Sylc: Savon, Sylc: Savon, Sylc: Golden West, Syston, Sylc: Savon, Sylc: Golden West, Syston, Sylc: Savon, Sylc: Golden West, Sylc: Savon, Sylc: Golden West, Golden West,

Lumber is selling slowly at the sale docks at unchanged prices. The offerings are liberal, and many huyers are holding off for a decline, but a few country and city dealers are buying, and it is thought now that the fleet will be disposed of slowly without a material reduction of prices, especially as the receipts for some days are likely to be small, and many yard dealers are wanting the lumber to fill orders and to keep their force of men at work. Piece stuff is quoted at \$7.500\$, 00, and common inch at \$8.006\$, 00, and medium to choice at \$10.006\$, 25. A Lat remain at \$1.15, and shingles at \$2.006\$, 25. A bout \$6 carpocs were counted sarly, and to or more were sold. There has been no noticeable change at the yards. Business continues moderate at the prices rolling off some time past:

\$9.006\$, 25. A bout \$6 carpocs were counted sarly, and to or more were sold. There has been no noticeable change at the yards. Business continues moderate at the prices rolling off some time past:

\$9.006\$, 25. A bout \$6 carpocs were counted sarly, and to or more were sold. There has been no noticeable change at the yards.

Business continues moderate at the prices rolling off some time past:

\$9.006\$, 25. O 0.006\$, 20. O 0.006\$, 2

LIVE STOCK. QHICAGO. Cattle. 2,853 1,115 1,692 4,500 Hogs, 15,675 8,062 2,790 12,000 | No. | No.

do centrifugal, hads and boxes, Nos. 8 to 13, %46 bbc.

Talloue—Market quiet; sales of 50,000 hs prime at 8469-180 per h.

Whisky—Market quiet and scarcely so firm; sales of 50 briss at \$1.12, check to-morrow.

To the Western Associated Preh.

NEW YORE, July 8.—Cotton—Quiet at 115,011 15-180; futures closed quiet, but steady; July, 11 17-320; August, 11 9-19611 11-320; November, 11 7-32611 11-320; February, 11 17-32611 19-180; November, 11 7-32611 19-180; March, 11 11-18611 13-320; February, 11 17-32611 19-180; March, 11 11-18611 13-320; June, 19-1-880; Driver—Receipts, 9,000 bris: little better inquiry; prices unchanged. Rye flour steady; \$4.7025, 15.

Corn Med-Quiet; Western, \$2.0025, 00.

Gruss—Wheel-Market dul and easier: receipts, 137,000 bu; No. 1 sheboyan, 80f, 81,105, 10, 2 do, 10,501,00; No. 1 Sheboyan, 80f, 81,105,100; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.0861,14; No. 5 do, so-call, 4; No. 6 do, so-call, 1,149 1,863 1,235

to a further decline. The offerings were mostly of fair to choice grades, and most of the business was done at prices ranging from \$4.25 upward to \$4.90. The ex-treme range of the market was \$2.5005.30. Prominent ales were, 16 head at \$5.15, by James Jackson; 75 head \$5.00, by George Adams & Co.; 30 head at \$5.00, by onover & Hall; 158 head at \$4.75, by Wood Bros.; and

year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 550 hs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighting 1, 200 to 1, 330 hs.

Ledium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weighling in Grades Steers in fair hean, we all ing 1,050 to 1,300 bs.
ing 1,050 to 1,300 bs.
Suchers Stock-Poor to fair steers, and common to cholee cows, for elty slaughter.
weighing 600 to 1,100 bs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600
8.0063.75 Cattle—Common Common Co

to 1,050 hs. 3.0023.75
Inferior - Light and thin cows, helifers, stags, buils, and scalawar steers. 2.0022.75
Texas—Through droves. 2.0022.75
Texas—Through droves. 2.0022.75
Texas—Through droves. 2.0022.75
Texas—Through droves. 2.0022.75
No. 49. Prior, No. 49. Prior, No. 16. 4.52
No. 15. 49. 50. 11 stillers, 1.270 4.70
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No. 1 

weights, and sales were quick as ex-acts of the choice. Sales of heavy grades were at \$6,2260.65 for inferior to extra—the folk at \$8,406.55.

No. As. Pricz. No. As. Prics. No. As. Prics. So. 49. 181 \$6,55 \$9. 291 \$6.50 \$1. 295 \$6.50 \$9. 181 \$6,56 \$9. 291 \$6.50 \$1. 296 \$6.50 \$9. 291 \$6.50 \$1. 296 \$6.50 \$1. 29

EAST LIBERTY.

In all, 325, head; total for three days, 1,240 head; supply very light, not enough for demand, sending the price up a full quarter; all sold out; best, \$5.50; medium to good, \$4.756.5.25; common to fair, \$4.006.

4.00; stockers, \$3.256.4.00.

Hoys—Receipts to-day, 725 head; total for three days, 5, 620 head; Vorkers, \$6.35; Philadelphias, \$6.60.

67.00.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head; total for three Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head; total for three days, 3,800; selling at \$4.2565.25.

BUPFALO, July 6.—Cuttle—Receipts, 102; total for the week, 8,840; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; yards bare of stock.

Sheep und Lambe—Receipts, est, total for the week, 8,200; market for want of stock only 2 cars.

Logs—Receipts, 200; total for the week, 8,800; no market for want of stock.

market for want of stock.

ST. LOUIS.

ST.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL. July 6-11 a. m.-Flour-No. 1, 248;
No. 2, 218 6d. No. 2, 210 0a.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 98 10d; No. 2, 98 50;
spring, No. 1, 98 6d; No. 2, 98 2d; white, No. 1, 108 1d; No. 2, 98 9d; club, No. 1, 108 5d; No. 2, 108. Corn— Provisions-Pork, eqs. Lard-No. 1, 52s ed; No. 2,

664; sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 5,300 American.

Breadstuffs—Firmer; California white wheat, average, 98 646:10s id; do club, 108:610s 5d; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 82 266:88 6d; winter red Western, do, 98 64:69s; 10d. Flour—Western canal, 21s 646:24s. Corn—Western mixed, 25s 6d. Oats—36:38 6d. Barley—38 6d. Peas—Canadian, 386:6398 3d.

Ciocer Seed—50:655s.

Provisions—Prime mess pork, 50s. Prime mess beef, 80s. Lard, 52s 3d. Cheese, 51s. Bacon—Long clear, 49s 6d; short do, 51s 6d.

Tullow—41s 9d.

49s dd; short do, 51s 6d.
Tullouc—11s 9d.
Petroleum—Spirita, 8@8%s; redned, 11%@12s.
Linseed Oil—23s 9d.
Rosin—Common, 4s 9d; pale, 15s.
Spirits Turnentine—23s 6d.
Londox, July 6.—Refined Petroleum—11s@11s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 6. - Petroleum-32e 3d. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 8. — Grain—Export demand for wheat light, and market for spring heavy, and 1622 lower; good sound parcels scarce; common and inferior grades pienty; only moderate business done in winter wheat, and the market ruled heavy; sales of 148,000 bu, at 906995c for inspected no grade spring, 90c e81,12 for ungraded spring, 946996c for No. 3 Chicago (80-called), \$1.0361.05 for No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.0861.14 for No. 2 Chicago, \$1.1061.18 for No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.1061.20 for soft No. 1 Minnesota, \$1.25 for No. 1 and mixed spring taken together, \$1.25 for No. 1 and mixed spring taken together, \$1.25 for No. 1 and mixed spring taken together, \$1.25 for No. 1 and mixed spring taken together, \$1.25 for No. 1 and mixed spring taken together, \$1.26 for No. 1 for One of the State, and Odds56 for Canada in bond; sales of \$1,000 bu Western at 75c. Corn ruled heavy and fully 16 per bu. lower, with fair business for export and home use; sales of 149,000 bu, at 32655c for damaged and heated Western mixed, 596 for inspected mixed, 59c for No. 1, 60c for inspected Western vellow, 50c for No. 1, 60c for inspected Western wellow, 50c for No. 1, 60c for inspected Western wellow, 50c for ungraded Western yellow, and \$4600c- for ungraded Western mixed; for forward delivery the market was quite dull; a sale of 5,000 bu prime ungraded Western mixed was made at 58c seller July; since 'Change there have been sales of 75,000 bu prime ungraded Western mixed for export at 58/605c. Oats less active and a shade easier; sales of 36,000 bu, at 326416 for mixed Western, 38/605c. Oats less active and shade easier; sales of 36,000 bu, at 326416 for mixed Western, with inquiries coming principally from the grain trade. Rates were maintanted with much steadiness, and, in one or two instances, as slight advance. Engagements; To Liverpool, by steam, 8,000 bu grain at 8d per standard bu; 7,000 boxes bacon at 40 6455 per ton.

Provisions—Fork in good demand for spot lots at the steady ne

Cheese-Unsettled; 491000.

Whisty-Quiet; St. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS, July & Cotton-Easier, but not quotably lower for medium grade.

Flour-Moderately active and higher; fall ranging at 4.0054.75.

Grain-Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 red fall, \$1.37½ eash; \$1.35½61.86 July; \$1.26491.27 August; \$1.35 bidyash at close. Corn opened weak and lower; closed firm at outside prices; No. 2 mixed, 435464356 cash; 5054 August. Oats firmer; No. 2.262596 cash: 5054 August. Oats firmer; No. 2.262596 cash: 20 bid July. Rye dull and drooping; 626666.

Whisty-Demand chiefly for speculation; \$1.11

Provisions-Pork steady and unchanged; \$20.25. Lard firm: wither, 11½6 asked; summer, 10½6 asked. Bulk meats higher; shoulders. 856; clear rib, 10%6116.

Bacon firm; shoulders. 656656; clear rib, 10%6116.

Hoys-Higher; Yorkers, \$5.8566.15; bacon, \$6.156.63; butchers', \$6.2566.65.

Receipts-Flour, 800 bris. wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, \$6.600 bu; oata, 7,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 2000.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Flour—Dull and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat—Demand active; Western red, on track, 81.20 st. 25. Corn—Western mixed firmer, at 58%c. Oats in good demand and firmer; white Western, 366.38c; Western mixed, 336.34c. Rye dull and lower at 656.35c.

Hoy-Steady and unchanged.
Provisions—Pork, 820.506.21.00; bulk shoulders, 8%c; clear ribs, 19%c. lose; baccon shoulders, 9%c99%c; clear ribs, 12%c912%q; hams, 15616c. Lard steady and firmer; redines, 81.276.613.00.

Butter—Dull and heavy; Western, 166.20c.
Tetroleum—Strong; crude, 8%c99%c; relined, 15%6.

Rutter-Duil and heavy; Western, 16620c.

Rutter-Duil and heavy; Western, 16620c.

Coffee Quiet, but firm and unchanged.

Wisky-Quiet, but firm and unchanged.

Wisky-Quiet, but firm; 500bing, \$1.16.

Receipts—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 106,000 bu.

Shipments-Corn, 88,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

St. and The St. 450 (75 to 16 to

Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bris, wheat, 23,000 bu.

BUFFALO, July 6.—Grain—Wheat—Dull, heavy, and drooping; sales, 2,000 bu no. 2 Milwaukee club at \$1.11; No. 1 do offered at \$1.20. Corn dull; No. 2 mix-ed, 52c; sales, 3.500 bu rejected at 49,64940c. Oats dull; sales of 1.630 bu Western at 25633940. Rye inactive: Western offered at 78,6300; no buyers.

Freights—Canal shipments, 64c for wheat, 54c for corn, 4c for oats.

dlings, 1156; net receipts, 71 bales; gross, 74; exports, coastwise, 1,542; sales, 13.
CHARLSFON, July 8. — Cotton quiet; middlings, 1156; net receipts, 23 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,391; sales, 150; sales, 1

MOBILE, July 6.—Cotton weak and fregular; mid-dings, 103/611c; net receipts, 41 bales; exports, coast-wise, 50; sales, 250. Savanan, July 6.—Cotton dull; middlings, 103/6; net receipts, 102 bales; exports to France, 1,607; sales,

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Business very slow with commission house and importers, and the jobbing trade was light. Bleached shirtings were in fair demand by jobbers and for export, and cotton flannels, which are sold at value, were more active. Medium fancy prints were in moderate request. Choice styles of Sprague's medium Chocolate prints are advanced to 6c. Heavy woolens were in steady demand by clothlers.

PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 8.—Petroleum market very firm; standard white, 110 test, 13c; prime white, 150 test 14c;

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—Petroleum firm; crude, \$2, 33½ at Parker's; refined, 15Mc, Philadelphia delivery.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; U. S. stmr Andy Johnson, Milwaukee, light; prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries; prop Buckeye, Glen Harbor, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Onoida, Buffalo, sundries; prop C. Rietz, Manistee, lumber; prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber; prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber; schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, wood; schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Wermont, Muskegon, lumber; schr Four Brothers, South Haven, bark; schr Rosabelle, Grand Haven, ties; schr John Marka, Manistee, lumber; achr Pilgrim, Menominee, lumber; schr Mermaid, Grand Haven, lumber.

CLEMBANCES—Stmr Chicago, Manistowe, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; schr M. A. Gregory, Green Bay, sundries; schr G. D. Norris, Good Harbor, 120 bu oats; prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries; schr G. L. Wrenn, Alpena, 3 bris pork, 500 Ps lard; prop Portage, Buffalo, 62, 241 bu corn; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop Badger State, Buffalo, 23, 962 bu corn, 450 bris flour, 750 pigs lead, 300 bris corn-meal; prop C. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 188 green hides, and sundries; stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; schr Lillie Parsons, Brockville, 10, 500 bu wheat; schr Lillie Parsons, Godensburg, 3 bris flour; prop Arabia, Buffalo, 300 bu corn, 30, 000 bu oats, 700 bris flour, 100 half-bris flau, 10 bris flour, 5 bris pork; prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 30, 000 to corn, 30, 000 bu oats, 700 bris flour, 100 half-bris flau, 10 bris flour, 5 bris pork; prop Portage, Eden Sundries, 20, 007 bu corn, 30, 000 b

LAKE FREIGHTS. CRICAGO.—Local freights were quiet at 2c for corn or wheat to Buffalo. Charters to Buffalo—Frop Waverly, corn and oats; prop Oneida, wheat; and prop Arabia, corn, all through; sohr Helwetts, wheat at 2c; schrs Harvest Queen and Constitution, corn at 2c. Capacity—Estimated at 80,000 bu wheat, 100,000 bu corn, and 25,000 bu oats.

Milwaukers, July 3.—Another duil day in grain freights, and rates are nominal at 2½c on wheat to Buffalo, and 5½c to Oswego. The oaly engagement made to-day was the steam barge D. W. Rust, 35,000 bu wheat, to Buffalo, at 2½c.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Ripley, Miss Helen Heffron, M. Lifton, A. N. berger, Dexter Belkmap and wife, Miss Clars Ho. Chicago; W. H. Fisher and wife, Rockford; F. Labram and wife, George S. North and wife, Hacock; W. H. Gugley and son; Miss Jennie Quigles St. Louis; J. R. Henry and wife, Cincinnat; W. F. Brown, Onincy; Walter Stewart, New Mexico Miss Frank Hand, Mrs. Hugh Hand, Hatte Oleot, New Oriesns; H. S. Trowberg, England; Edward Morton, Washington Leyton, St. Louis; H. O. Bradley and wife, V. O. Scott, J. V. Scott, Jr., New York; Owen Dunbar, Cleveland; Justas Harding, T. Van Dohra, W. Cook, Philadelphia, and Louis Timmins, Baltimore.

MARQUETTE. MARQUETTE, Mich., July 6.—Arrived, sche John S. Johnson, Emma Hutchinson, Hippogriff, Cleared, props J. S. Fay, H. B. Tuttle, Haynas, sche George H. Ely, D. P. Rhodes, Edward Kelley, Passed down, Garden City. Wind south

PORT HURON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PORT HURON, Mich., July 6.—Down-Prope Wes nona and Holland; schrs A. L. Andrews, Havana, Mocking Bird, Mears, P. B. Locke, J. G. Me-Grath.

UP-Props Mary Jarecki, Marine City, Graves with George W. Adams, Thomas P. Sheldon, C. R. Sheldon, with schrs John Martin, Sophia Minch. Wisto-South, gentle.

WEATHER-Fine.
Pont Huron, Mich., July 6—10 P. N.—DownProps J. Bertschy, Lawrence.
U.—Props Annie L. Craig, Java, Benton, Idaho,
Asia.
Wind—South, gentle; weather fine.

THE CANALS.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., July 6.—ARRIVED—Danube, Ottawa, 5,500 bu oats; Gold Red, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; John Baxter, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; prop Montank, Lockport, 6,071 bu oats, 325 bris flour; Seneca, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; W. J. Roe-buck, Lockport, 6,465 bu corn. MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Driffings.—The steambarge Herald, which sunk off Port Stanley in about 34 feet of water early last spring, was raised last Saturday and towed into Port Stanley... The schr Emma L. Coyne, upon discharging her cargo of eorn at Point Edward a day or two ago, fell short seventy-one bushels. She loaded at Chicago.... The new sort Lizzie 8. Sorensen, together with everything belonging to her, is to be sold at public anction at West Dependent on the 13th inst. to satisfy a mortgage.... The lighthouse to be built by the Canadian Government at Battle and Fluor Islands, Lake Superior, will be proceeded with at once and will prove very useful, especially late in the fall... The Canadian bark Thomas C. Street completed loading her cargo of lumber at Cheboygan a couple of days ago, and is now on her way down the lakes. She is destined for Cork or London... The American Dredging Company of Philadelphia, has just completed, on an order from Messrs. John Dallett & Co. one of their large size steam dredges, intended for the Government of Venezuels. No expense has been sparod in its construction. The hull is built in the most substantial manner, copper fastened and coppered, and all the machinary is of the latest and most approved patents. The derrick is of wrought iron instead of wood. It is the Intention of the company to send berout to South America, and for this purpose it has constructed the dredge with proper regard for as ing qualities, and provided her with a false keel. She has been sloop rigged, and will be navigated by Captain Synas, who has had large experience in such undertakings. This is the first steam dredge ever ordered from South America, and to Venezuels belongs the credit.

A SAD STORY.

A SAD STORY. An Unfaithful Wife Supposed to Have Been Poisoned by Her Paramour.

No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.13%; hard, \$1.20%; No. 5 do, \$8%, Coron firm; 100%; September, \$1.06%; No. 5 do, \$8%, Coron firm; No. 2 in good demand at \$40.00 has firm; good demand; No. 2 see. Rye demoralized and lower; No. 1. 69860/dc. Barley casier; No. 2 spring, 70c; No. 3 do, 40c, Preights—Dull and unchanged; wheat to Buffalo, 24c; No. 8c, \$200 hars; wheat, 20,000 bu. Receipts—Flour, \$5.000 hris; wheat, 20,000 bu. Receipts—Flour, \$5.000 hris; wheat, 28,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, \$5.000 hris; wheat, 28,000 bu. 2 mix-stell; sales of 1,000 hris; wheat, 28,000 bu. 2 mix-stell; sales of 1,000 hr 1000 high sales 2,000 hr 1000 high sales 3,000 high sales 3,000 hr 1000 high sales 3,000 hr 1000 high sales 3,000 hr 1000 high sales 3,000 high sale

they lived in poverty and sin at the house of one Richard Turner. In the early part of April a child was born to her, and the grief that she had felt for some time now became almost unbearable. She kept her thoughts close in her bosom, and those who met the couple in their wild habitation were led to believe that they were man and wife. The father of the woman made every effort to ascertain her whereabouts, but all to no purpose. When sickness overtook her she asked Sheldon to send for a doctor, which he did. The Chronice concludes the sad story as follows: "Returning soon after his visit to a doctor he produced a small bottle of liquid, which he said the doctor had sent, and that she must take some immediately. To this she objected at first, but he insisted and finally gave her a teaspoonful. As soon as the liquid entered her stomach she complained of a burning sensation, and in a moment after commenced vomiting in a fearful manner. Two or three hours after she breathed her last. This reptile Sheldon pawned all her valuable clothes to Mr. George Brown, receiving from him \$41. He then left with the body for East Chazy, transporting it 50 miles over a rough road to Fort Edward, and from thence by rail to the depot, within 2 miles of her once happy home. On its arrival there he pinned her mame to the coffin, and requested that some one would inform the parents of this fact. The family did receive the information, and her mother, Mrs. Wilson, hastened to the depot and recognized the body as that of her long lost daughter. In the meantime the brute Sheldon fied to the woods, and in a day or two returned to this place, leaving the little babe, but 3 weeks old, in the family of Mr. David Orvitt, and then left for parts unknown. Suspicion was at once aroused that he had poisoned the lady, and Mrs. Turner, to test the effect of the medicine, placed a few drops upon her tongue. It instantly began eating into her tongue, and had she not attended to the matter would, in all probability, have lost her tongue."

Plucky New England Girls.

Plucky New England Girls.

Boston Globe.

Capt. McQuestion, of the tow-boat A. H. Glover, relates an instance of the pluck of New England girls, which is worthy of record. During the isunch of the steam yacht Laura, at North Weymouth, on Tucsday last, a hawser parted between the yacht and the tug, and there was imminent danger of the yacht being blown on to the opposite shore by the strong wind then prevailing. The people on both boats frantically shouted for a boat to take a line to the tug, which, owing to the shoal water, could not approach within 200 yards of the yacht. Notwithstanding there were more than a score of men rowing along the shore, they seemed paralyzed by the unexpected catastrophe, and not one volunteered. At this critical moment a skiff containing two Indies shot out from the shore, and, passing under the stern of the yacht, one of the ladies caught and held the hawser, while the other, Miss Lizzie Cook, of Quincy, pulled for the tug. Any one who has pulled against a steady wind, towing a heavy rope, will recognize the task the Indies had undertaken. Each moment the sinking rope was drauging heavier, and the strength of the fair rower was decreasing; the steamer backed toward the skiff until she grounded; the result seemed problematical; the lady gained only sink by inch, and just as it appeared certain that she was exhausted and must give up the struggle, the thousands of anxiously watching eyes were relieved to see the men on the tug reach the skiff with a boat-hook and take the hawser on board; the tug steamed out into deep water and the stanchest and handsomest propeller yacht ever built in Massachusetts was floating in her destined element.

It is Capt. McQuestion's opinion that if all of our ship Captains had the prompt courage of Miss Cook the underwriters would have fewer losses to settle.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Chicago.—The deadlock between buyers and sellers at the lumber-docks was partially broken yesterday, and a number of cargoes were disposed of.... There was a dense fog outside yesterday morning, and those vessels which came in then encountered considerable trouble, but no damage was done.... A drunken sailor named Ferguson found the weather too hot and suitry for an ordinary human being vesterday morning, and to cool of he jumped into the thick liquid of the Chicago river near Wells street bridge. He found the bath so refreshing that he refused to take hold of the ropes and boards thrown to him, but finally he was fished out by two policemen... The schr Lillie Parsons lost her cathead vesterday by colliding with the barge Crippen near Wells street bridge. The schr C. North, which was tied up for the nonpayment of taxes a few days ago, was released yesterday upon payment of the same... The spleadid prop Peerless of the Medison Square Church, in Malone, N. Y., the place of fits birth and residence, and his wife was also a member of the Congregational Church, in Malone, N. Y., the place of fits birth and residence, and his wife was also a member of the Congregational Church, in Malone, N. Y., the place of fits birth and residence, and his wife was also a member of the Congregational Church, in Malone, N. Y., the place of fits birth and residence, and his wife was also a member of the Congregational Church, in Malone, N. Y., the place of fits birth and residence, and his wife was also a member of the Congregational Church, in Malone, N. Y., the place of fits birth and residence, and his wife was also a member of the Congregational Church, in Malone, N. Y., the place of fits birth and residence, and his wife was also a member of the Congregational Church, in Malone, N. Y., the place of fits birth and residence, and his wife was also a member of the Congregational Church, in Malone, N. Y., the place of fits birth and residence, and his wife was a reliable to the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal

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MASSA THE PROHIBIT
Special Disport
BOSTON, Mass., Ju are going to wage as fall. They think th now to separate Sta that, if they can only party, which they they will be able to fore they had their date. It was a res point of numbers

the party ever held gates being present. current in favor party and of giving chance. Mr. Phillips however, in one of his es, in which he esignates of organization.
The candidates are:
1. Baker, who was the for Lieutenant-Goven
of this city, who pres
Treasurer, the H. H. J
gives thousands even
Auditor, Julius L. C
tary of State, Henry I
present incumbents of
ney-General, Hon. T
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To the Weste
Boerox, Mass., Ju
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TILDEN The Eric and At people of two Con Gov. Tilden has ter road as an org ganizers have bro

Its stock, ind the Atlantic; and, rage bonds are worth ernor are now active
the same operation in
holders.
As to the A. & G. securities of the old of nominal values in the pany, the amount of the mously augmented, a them. The subjoint plains:

for all three class.

THE ii.

In 1875, Tilden the legislature for to classification law 1872; but their bin infeation feature was Eric Board permitte office for five month mber, 1876. By railo, it is seen the End which was approve The Eric Reorgo the last Legislatu and was approve The reorganization controlled by Gov. Tinto Eric management for counsel merely, pire of the proposed (See London Eric Co 1875.) His former appears from the beweind the followir January to Febru 000. "(See New No. 98, page 335. It is proper to say eath, denies having

Samuel J. Tilder
Mr. Chairman—I is
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SOME OF Further examin tembly document, that if it, shows the also jaken out of the logal, extra, and parties who paid Got fains Fisk, Jr. March home, legal and inc. and Jrew and Jointain H. Tweed, Nilliam H. Tweed, Dullam H. Tweed, Du

our and two children, J. 1 mm, I. J. Lewis and wife T. Holmes, M. B. Rich, T.

Dispatch to The Tribuna.

lich., July 6.—Arrived, schroEmms Hutchinson, Hippogrif.
S. Fay, H. B. Tuttle, Havans,
Rly, D. P. Rhodes, Edward Kelwa, Garden City. Wind south.

Dispatch to The Tribune.

lich., July 6.—Down—Props Wei; schrs A. L. Andrews, Havana,
Mears, P. B. Locke, J. G. Me-

ry Jarecki, Marine City, Graves Adams, Thomas P. Sheldon, C. E. has John Martin, Sophia Minch

ich., July 6-10 P. M.-Down-Lawreuce, ie L. Craig, Java, Benton, Idaho,

THE CANALS.
III., July 6.—ARRIVED—Danube, a cats; Gold Rod, Seneca, 6,000 Baxter, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Lockport, 6,071 bu cats, 325 bills Salle, 6,000 bu corn; W. J. Robe, 6,465 bu corn.

SCELLANEOUS.

The steambarge Herald, which sank in about 34 feet of, water early last ied last Saturday and towed into the steambarge of the schemator of the s

SAD STORY.

mer. In the early part of April to her, and the grief that she to ther, and the grief that she to time now became almost incept her thoughts close in her when met the couple in their were led to believe that they life. The father of the woman for to ascertain her where all to no purpose. When strook her she asked for a doctor, which he did meludes the sad story as folining soon after his visit to a ced a small bottle of liquid, he doctor head sent, and that she immediately. To this she obtain he insisted and finally gave ut he complained of a burning in a moment after compain in a fearful manner, hours after she breathed her tile Sheldon pawned all her tile Sheldon pawned all her to Mr. George Brown, receiving the then left with the body for antiporting it 50 miles over a cort Edward, and from there depot, within 2 miles of her me. On its arrival there he to the coffin, and requested would inform the parents he family did receive the informather, Mrs. Wilson, hastened and recognized the body, glost daughter. In the mean-neldon fied to the woods, and turned to this place, leaving it 3 weeks old, in the family of and then left for parts under the lady, and Mrs. Turner, to test medicine, placed a few drops. It instantly began eating into ad she not attended to the all probability, have lost her

New England Girls.

Boston Globe.

ilon, of the tow-boat A. H.

Instance of the pluck of New
ich is worthy of record. Durthe steam yacht Leura, at

it, on Tuesday last, a hawser
the yacht and the tug, and
at danger of the yacht being
opposite shore by the strong
filing. The people on both
shouted for a boat to take a

ich, owing to the shoal water,
ich within 200 yards of the
anding there were more than
owing along the shore, they
by the unexpected catastroyolunteered. At this critical
ontaining two ladies shot out
d, passing under theystern of
the ladies caught and held the
other, Miss Lizzie Cook, of
the tug. Any one who has
teady wind, towing a heavy
te the task the ladies had unmoment the sinking rope was
and the strength of the fair
ing; the steamer backed toill she grounded; the result
cal; the lady gained only inch
sit appeared certain that she
must give up the struggle,
ratiously watching eyes were
he men on the tug reach
at hook and take the hawser
teamed out into deep water
and handsomest propeller

Massachusetts was floating
nent.

estion's opinion that if all of

nent.
estion's opinion that if all of had the prompt courage of erwriters would have fewer

ORT HURON.

Wassachusetts Prohibitionists in the Field with a State Ticket.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Washington Last Evening.

Tilden's Connection with . Erie Railroad Affairs.

Carl Schurz Reads Gov. Koerner a Sermon on Consistency.

The Democrats Nominate B. P. Hutchinson for Mayor,

And That Gentleman Promptly and Absolutely Declines to Accept.

Rousing Ratification Meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Republicans.

GENERAL.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PROHIBITION STATE TICKET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—The Prohibitionists are going to wage an aggressive campaign this fall. They think that there is an opportunity now to separate State and national issues, and now to separate State and national is that, if they can only poll the strength of the party, which they claim to be at least 40,000, they will be able to defeat Gov. Rice. Therefore they had their Convention at this early they will be able to defeat Gov. Rice. Therefore they had their Convention at this early date. It was a respectable gathering, and in point of numbers ahead of any Convention of the party ever held, 475 regularly-elected delegates being present. There was a strong undercurrent in favor of reform within the party and of giving the Republicans another chance. Mr. Phillips put an end to that nonsense, however, in one of his radical and vigorous speeches, in which he especially urged upon them the duties of organization and hard, individual work. The candidates are: For Governor, the Hon. John I. Baker, who was the standard-bearer last year; for Lieutenant-Governor, the Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy, of this city, who presided over the Convention; for Treasurer, the H. H. Faxon, of Quincy, a man who gives thousands every year for temperance; for Auditor, Julius L. Clarke, of Newton; for Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce — both the latter the present incumbents of these offices—and for Attorney-General, Hon. Thomas L. Wakefield, of Delham. The party polled 10, 000 votes last year.

To the Western Associates Press.

Bostrox, Mass., July 6.—The Prohibition party met in State Convention to-day. After appointing the necessary committees, a motion of Mr. Grogg to nominate a full prohibitory ticket was tabled, and a recess was taken. On reassembling, John 1. Baker was unanimously nominated for Governor. The resolutions are opposed to the license system, which is declared a continuous and confessed failure, and advocate giving the ballot to women, to be used for their own presection against the wrongs of the liquer traffic.

TILDEN AND ERIE.

TILDEN AND EITHS.

WAS GOV. TILDEN PRIEND OR COUNSEL!

Rese York Express (Dem. organ).

The Eric and Atlantic Roads are among the infortunate roads. They have been legislated into sickness and doctored unto death, so that people of two Continents, European and American, groan over the wrongs they have received. Gov. Tilden has been identified with the lat-

Gov. Tilden has been identified with the latter road as an organizer, so-called. Other organizers have brought the value of bonds and stocks down to zero.

Its stock, indeed, was no value, whatever; none of its securities are dealt in on this side of the Atlantic; and, in London, its third mortgage bonds are worth only five, its second fourses, and its first third-two cents on the dollar!

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

It is believed parties connected with the Governor are now actively employed in performing the same operation for the benefit of Erie shareholders.

As to the A. & G. W., while the holders of the securities of the old Company were only paid their nominal values in the securities was enormously augmented, and the market dooded with them. The subjoined tabulated statement explains:

pominal values in the securities of the new company, the amount of the new securities was enormously augmented, and the market shooded with them. The subjoined tabulated statement explains?

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Jay Gould, Sept. 9, 1870. William M. Tweed, expenses and counwilliam M. Tweed, expenses and coun-sel fees.
William M. Tweed, expenses and coun-sel fees.

21,000.00 .81,032,000,00 Let Erie shareholders and creditors take warning that their property is under the same control which "reorganized" the A. & G. W., and then placed it into the hands of a "Receiver," who now hold it for another like process of "reorganization." And here we pause.

SCHURZ ON KOERNER. THE GREAT MISSOURIAN GOES FOR HIS OLD

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Koerner, of Belleville, Ill., has come out for Tilden and Hendricks. Four years ago he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois against Gov. Oglesby. He has

come out for Tilden and Hendricks. Four years ago he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois against Gov. Oglesby. He has not acted with the Republican party since then. In the Westliche Poet Carl schurz devotes his second article of the campaign to Gov. Koerner and his manifesto in support of the Democratic ticket, as follows:

Our friend Gov. Koerner has declared himself infavor of the Democratic ticket. We know that Gov. Koerner in everything he does is guided by motives which deserve respect. But in the choice of his reasons as presented in the Siern des Westens he has not been particularly happy. They are limited to quotations from the address emanating from the New York conference, in which were described the qualities that the candidate for the highest office of the Republic should possess, and these qualities he finds in Tilden. But friend Koerner forgets two things:

First—In the Conference address the following passage is also to be found: "Our solemn and often-repeated pledge to be true to all national obligations must be held sacred and faithfully fulfilled, not only by the payment of the principal and interest of our bonded debit when due, but also by the reduction of our irredeemable paper currency, which not only obstructs the return of prosperity, but has also contributed to the existing demoralization, at latest at the time designated by the existing law." In this is the law-made resumption pledge firmly maintained. What does the Democratic platform, made by the friends of Mr. Tilden, say in relation to this point? That the existing law containing the pledge to resume specie payment at a certain time should be—not only held sacred—but simply repealed. Gov. Koerner also knows that the demand for the recall of this pledge is nothing else than a compromise between Tilden and the inflationists, and that the New York conference, by the above-cited paragraph, in emphatic terms characterizes such a compromise as improper and harmful to the best interests of the country. We repeat again t

SAM CAREY.

HE IS NOT FAVORABLY IMPRESSED WITH THE ST. LOUIS WORK. Gen. Sam F. Carey, late Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, and an ardent supporter of rags for money, was interviewed in Cincinnati a day or two ago, and panned out as

Cincinnati a day or two ago, and panned out as follows:

Reporter—Well, Gen. Cary, how do you like the St. Louis platform and nominations?

Cary—The nomination of Samuel J. Tilden was the proper one to make after the adoption of such a platform. The Money Power captured the St. Louis Convention, declared its platform, and nominated its representative. I had hoped that the representatives of the Democratic party would be true to its past history in its sympathies with the masses of the people. The tolling millions who were unable to go to St. Louis had their eyes fixed upon the Convention. They hoped and believed that the grand old Democratic party would hear the wall of distress coming up from-every part of the land, from unemployed or poorly-paid laborers, and the cry for relief from manufacturers and business men who are trembling on the verge of bankrupty, and propose measures of relief. They are doomed to disappointment! The platforms of both parties, however varied in unimportant details, are just what the National Bankers, the bondhoiders, and gold-gamblers would have them. The financial resolution of the Democratic Convention could not have been made worse than it is. Instead of declaring for the unconditional repeal of the Re-

financial resolution of the Democratic Convention could not have been made worse than it is. Instead of declaring for the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, which provides for the sale of gold interest-bearing bonds to purchase silver with which to retire the fractional currency, and for the sale of other funds to retire greenbacks, and for an unlimited inflation of National Bank currency, and for the final resumption of specie payments in 1879, they only propose to repeal so much of the act as fixes the day of judgment in January, 1879. Whether it is proposed to fix an earlier day or a later one is not announced.

Reporter—What do you think will be the result? Cary—If you mean which of the tickets will be elected, my answer is that this is a matter of such small moment that I have not donsidered it.

Reporter—What will your Greenback Anti-National Bank party do?

Cary—That question I cannot answer. For myself, I shall stand by the principles clearly set forth in the Ohlo State Democratic platform, give to those who indorse them my cordial and earnest support, and wait for the salvation of the Lord.

Reporter—Will you support Peter Cooper. General?

Gen. Cary—It is too early to answer such a question, and it is of but little importance to any but myself how I shall vote; but I tell you I came down through Indiana yesterday, and I heard on all sides but one expression, and that was, if the election was to be held to morrow, Cooper would receive more votes than both the other candidates combined.

THE WASHINGTON DEMOCRACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The Democrats ratified the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks tonight by a grand torchlight procession, speeches, fluminations, etc. The procession, after parading through the principal streets, repaired to Judiciary Square, where a large concourse of citizens had already assembled, and where a mammoth stand had been erected and decorated for the occasion. Senator Thurman presided, and speeches were made by Senators Thurman, Bayard, McCreery, and Representatives Randail, Tarbox, Tucker, and others. The addresses were spirited and the enthusiasm very great. The meeting continued till nearly midnight.

Judge Harris, of Virginia, also addressed the meeting, and at the close of his speech there were three cheers for old Virginia, with cries of "Old Virginia never tires." The crowd went to the quarters of Gen. Hancock, where Judge Harris announced that that gentleman, not being aware of the intended compliment, was absent. He returned thanks for him, and was authorized to say he would support the ticket.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—The Republican State Committee have called a State Convention to nominate a State and Electoral ticket, to be held at Jefferson City on the 9th of August. The Democratic State Convention for the same purpose will be held at the same place July 19.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 6.—The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 6.—Judge Davis denies the trath of the telegram from Washington which says that he has written a letter stating that he will support Hayes and Wheeler. He says that neither before nor affer the St. Louis Convention has he written a letter expressing his preference for a Presidential candidate.

CONGRESSIONAL MOMINATION.

BUBLINGTON, Il., July 6.—The Central Convention to-day, and on the first formal ballot by the votes of Lee, Louiss, and Washington Counties. W. C. Hobbs received 29 and Ed Campbell 22.

PEOMI, Ill., July 6.—The Central Committee have called the Republic THE WASHINGTON DEMOCRACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The Democrats ratided the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks to-

85,000.00

THE MAYORALTY.

DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

The Democratic City Convention for the nomnation of a candidate for Mayor was held yes-terday afternoon at Union Hall, corner of Mon-roe and Clark streets. There was a large atendance of delegates, and the meeting was as coisy and disorderly as Democratic Conventions

nsually are.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. John Mattox, who briefly explained its object.

Melville-W. Fuller was appointed temporary
Chairman. Dr. Ellis acted as Secretary. On motion, the roll of the wards was called, and vacancies in the delegations filled. Several of the delegations reported they were not full, but hoped to be ere the day was over, —announcements which met with universal approval.

Miles Kehoe moved that the Convention proceed

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

for Mayor. Carried.
Mr. John Forsythe put in nomination B. P. Hutch-inson—an honest, able, and upright man, whose name was a household word in the ranks of the

party.

Mr. Thomas Moran seconded the nomination.

Mr. Hutchinson had never been identified with politics or party, but he was a worthy gentleman, and his acts would be in favor of honesty and re-

form. [Applause.]

Mr. Ferrol opposed the nomination on the grand that the candidate was politically unknown. They should have a straight-out-and-out member of the party to give satisfaction to the rank and file.

A delegate called this gentleman to order. A candidate ought not to be attacked by any delegate

candidate ought not to be attacked by any delegate present.

Mr. Ferrol took this hint, and, to avoid the precipies over which he was nigh failing, nominated Melville W. Fuller.

The Chairman—That is clearly out of order. [Laughter.] I cannot accept.

Mr. Andrew Hatton violently opposed the nomination of Mr. Hutchinson. He would nominate one of the finest gentlemen in the city.—George L. Dunlap. [Cheers.] This gentleman would ignore all dominant cliques on the face of the earth.

Mr. Kehoe hoped the nomination of Mr. Hutchinson would not be made unanimous.

The Chairman—The motion cannot prevail if there is objection. The Chairman—The mount cannot prevail at there is objection.

Mr. Kehoe then, in a few words of praise, nominated Theodore Schinty.

Mike Balley seconded this nomination.

Mr. Ferrol assured the Convention that the Fifteenth Ward would support this last-named sanddate.

Mr. Ferrol assured the Convention that the Fifteenth Ward would support this last-named candidate.

Several delegates stated, amid some confusion, that Mr. Schinty had declared he could not accept the nomination.

Mr. Perry H. Smith sent up a letter to the platform which he had received from Mr. Schintz, in which that gentleman stated that his business relations would not allow his acceptance of the nomition. The reading of this letter seemed to give great satisfaction to a large number of those present.

great satisfaction to a large number of those present.

A delegate placed in nomination Henry Fuller.

THE VOTE.

There being no further nominations, the Chairman directed the vote to be taken.

This gave great offense to Mr. Hutton, who vehemently declared that he was opposed to any cut and-dried process. He was proceeding to get off quite a volley of denunciation, when he was suddenly cut short by a point of order.

While the roll was being called an excited delegate in the body of the hall moved to adjourn, but this motion was ruled out of order.

There was great confusion while the ballot was being taken. It struck several of the "tunwashed" that it had not been settled whether the vote was formal or informal. They endeavored to have this oversight corrected, but were informed that they would have to wait until the whole vote was taken. The ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 140; necessary to a choice, 71; Hutch-

On motion, the Convention then adjourned.

HUTCHINSON DECLINES.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Convention, the Committee appointed to carry the news—Messrs. J. B. Vaughn, John Forsythe, and Miles Kehoe—boarded a horse-car on Wabash avenue and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Hutchinson. On their appearance in the presence of that gentleman, they made a profound salaam, metaphorically tendered him the keys of the city, and begged him to accept the nomination which had been so unanimously tendered. Mr. Hutchinson received the deputation kindly listened attentively, and replied positievly, "Your candidate I cannot be." Which, by the way, were the words used by the late lamented Horatio Seymour at the Democratic Convention in New York in 1868. "The fact is," said Mr. Hutchinson, "I have not got the time to attend to the duties of the office. My private business absorbs all the attention I can give it, and what is more, I have no inclination for public life." The Committee reiterated their request, but Mr. Hutchinson was obdurate. He persisted in his refusal, and the Committee, finding further argument useless, gracefully retired.

Subsequently in a conversation with a Traunux reporter, Mr. Hutchinson stated that he could not for one moment think of accepting the office of Mayor. Its duties were too responsible. His time was fully occupied in looking after the details of his private affaira, and, in addition, even if he did have the time, his tastes did not incline to public life or politicis. Speaking in general terms on the city's financial condition. Mr. Hutchinson said that all public improvements should be run at less expense. Salaries should be cat down, and every dollar possible saved. The city was greatly in debt, and this debt could only be paid gradually; and in order to pay it the greatest economy must be pursued.

BATIFICATION. THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Re-publicans of the Thirteenth Ward was held at Benz's Hall, West Lake street, last evening for the purpose of ratifying the national and State Republican tickets. The gathering was called to order at 8:30 o'clock, and W. W. Bingham was called to the chair.

MONROE HEATH, the Republican candidate for Mayor, being present was called on for a speech and was in

present, was called on for a speech, and was introduced as the next Mayor of the city. He was

the Republican candidate for Mayor, being present, was called on for a speech, and was introduced as the next Mayor of the city. He was received with great enthusiasm, and said he had a few words to say. When he accepted the nomination for Mayor he had pledged himself to an honest and economical City Government, and if elected would keep that pledge. The city was seriously embarrassed financially, was largely in debt, and in view of its deplorable condition he was not prepared to lay down any platform, or to make any other pledges other than he had made. If elected he would consult the heads of the several city departments and act in concert with them in economizing, and in striving to lift the city from its financial troubles. [Applause.]

THE HON. A. L. MORRISON

was the next speaker. He believed that Hayes and Wheeler would be elected this fall by a large popular vote, but aside from that there was an immediate local question to be settled,—the election of a Mayor. If the Republicans elected Mr. Heath Wednesday, the party would be armed with victory for the greater struggle in November. The speaker referred at some length to the necessities of the hour, and very eloquently depicted the evils that would follow allowing the city to pass into the hands of the Democratic party, asying that nothing but the activity of the taxty, and the election last fall prevented the county from having its Treasurer in [sil. [Applause.] Lethargy had oost the people of Chicago and Cook County too much already. The election of Yon Hollen had cost \$100,000, and the election of a goundil the peer of any similar body in the country. To complete the work of reform so happily begun, however, it was necessary to elect a gentlemn as Mayor who would heartily on coperate with the Council. He believed he saw the determination to elect Mr. Heath, and was proud that so many Democratic were present and attesting their interest in the work. If the same interest had been manifested when Colvin was elected, the Hon. L. L. Bond, who he noticed wa

ago, was his candidate for Mayor. (Applause.) He believed him a most excellent man, and felt the importance of elucting him. The coming election would be the first gun of the Centennial campaign, and it was very necessary that it should sound right, and be aimed in the right direction. (Applause.) The speaker then referred to the National Democratic ticket, and said it was a question with him whether that organization would hoist the Palmetto flag or an onion as its banner. The ticket was a Copperhead combination with a long, green tail. (Applause.) If he had to suggest an embiem for it, he would make it an onion with as long and as green a stalk to it as could he had. (Applause.) The head of the ticket had long been known as "Silppery Sam," and for forty years had co-operated with Tammany, but now he came out under the "Reform" bainer. It was the height of impudence and preposterousness for such men or such a party to make any such claims. The history of the Democratic party was one of corruption. Hesing, for instance, never became corrupt until he joined it (applause), and, in fact, it had been impossible almost to remain honest within its ranks. The new lease of power it now held at Washington fully illustrated its reform liteas. The Doorkeeper of the House, for instance, had been elected, while known to be a perjurer and scamp, by these so-called Reformers! The speaker continued in review of the history of the party, and in laudation, by contrast, of the acts of those in authority in the Republican party in punishing corruption wherever worthy representatives of the intelligence of the Ropublican party, and that they would be elected this fall. It was said by the Democracy, that the party was flaunting the "bloody shirt," etc. For one, he did not care what was said. If the star-spangled banner was she "bloody shirt," etc. For one, he did not care what was said. If the star-spangled banner was all old, and whenever the Confederates flaunted their dirty shirt in the faces of the loyal people, he would throw o

ememies. [Applause.]

Mr Emmett here offered the following
RESOLUTIONS

which were enthusiastically adopted:

WHEREAS, The two great political periles of this
country have selected their respective standard-bearers
in the approaching Presidential condict, and have respectively submitted their platforms for the consideration of the people; and

WHEREAS, It is proper that this Juh, as the representative of the Republicans of this ward, should define
its position as to the said nominations for President and
Vice-President of the United Surfe; therefore
Resolved, That in Rutherford B. Hayes and William
A. Wheeler the Republican party has for its candidates
for President and Vice-President gentlemen of unquestioned integrity and purity of character, and was
particulam during the dark and trying period of our
country's history was of no uncertain character, and as
representatives of all that is patriotic, honest, and true
in government, we hail their nominations as a sure
precursor to an overwhelming victory November next.
Resolved, That the antecedents of Tilden and Hendricks entitle them to but little, if any, confidence at
the bands of a free people, and that their election
would be injurious if not disastrous to the best interests
of the country for the following reasons:

Pirst—Because they were both opposed to the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the late Bebellion.

Second—Because Mr. Tilden comes before the coun-

cution of the war for the suppression of the late Rebellion.

Second—Because Mr. Tilden comes before the country under false pretences in assuming the role of a reformer; while it is a fact patent to all that he is indebted for the acquisition of his immense wealth to his connection with railroad and municipal rings, and his assumption of the cognomos of reformer somes with a bad grace when it is understood and generally believed that he secured his late nomination by bribery.

Third—Because Mr. Hendricks has ever been so unreliable and uncertain in political matters that he has acquired the reputation of being a mere political trickster—void of patriotism during the late Rebellion and destitute of any well defined political principles, he would be a pliant instrument in the hands of Southern Conductates aboutd a possible exigency occur by which he

evening.

Canvassers were then appointed to look after the interests of the party at the polls Wednesday, and resolutions expressing confidence in the officers of the Club were adopted, after which the meeting

MINOR MEETINGS.

The Committee on the Saturday evening Hayes and Wheeler rally held a session yester-

the limbs of the trees—in many thousands apparently to the tree. The trees appear to be thickly covered with these destructive insects. In sections containing many hundred acres of the finest red cedar in the State—the timber attacked—much of it is already killed, and nearly all that the pests are on appears to be in a dying condition; grave fears are expressed by many that they will, in the future, almost destroy the cedar timber as they multiply. They seem to be indigenous to the cedar, having as yet molested no forest tree but it. The young apples in the orchards near the affected forest have been attacked, the fly having apparently laid the eggs on the bloom or apple. Thousands of little oblong cocoons may now be seen sticking to the young apples; within the ball or cocoon is a small black-looking worm. The apples that they have been on are knotty and scarred, and stunted in growth, and cannot make good apples. The little worm in his silken web seems to suck the apple, as there are now many acres of timber that have been already killed by them.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 6.—A son of James GRAYD RAPIDS, Mich., July 6.—A son of James Connelley, one of the policemen of this city, was drowned in a cistern at his father's residence yesterday evening. He was but 3 years old, and fell in accidentally.

\*\*Special Disputch to The Tribuna.\*\*

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—This evening a young man named Clifford Church was accidentally drowned in the river near the foot of Wight street.

A FALLING BEAM.

A FALLING SHEAM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., July 6.—Alfred Peak, an old and esteemed citizen, living 9 miles south of this city, was fatally injured yesterday. While engaged in tearing down an old barn, his son dislodged a log beam and let it fall, striking Mr. Peak on the head, from the effects of which he died at about 3 o'clock this afternoon. COLLISION OF TRAINS. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 6.—A collision oc-curred between two passenger trains at 10 o'clock this morning, on the J., M. & I. R. R., near Rockford, Ind. The engines were badly smashed. Fortunately no one was injured. One of the con-ductors failed to give a margin of five minutes allowed for difference of watches, which caused the collision.

GORED TO DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springpield, Mass., July 6.—As Charles L.
Marble, an old man of 73 years, was crossing a
field at Northampton yesterday, he was attacked by
a vicious bull and instantly killed, one of the
creature's horns piercing his heart.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Trial of Harvesting Machines Evinces the Superiority of the Walter A. Wood Patent.

ent.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The opening day of the field trials of harvesting machines, under the management of the Agricultural Jury, was peculiarly interesting and successful. A perfect galaxy of agement of the Agricultural Jury, was peculiarly interesting and successful. A perfect galaxy of well-known inventors was present—men whose names are identified all over the world with reaping and mowing machine history, being in attendance. There was also a large attendance of specators, including foreign, commissioners, press representatives, etc. Tests took place at Schenck's Station, a point some 15 miles out of the city. The grain was in beautiful condition—tall, thick, and strong,—and gave the really meritorious machines as fine chance to prove their excellence, the honors of the day falling entirely to the Walter A. Wood machines, which did their work briskly, cleanly, and in an altogether satisfactory manner. Several binders were tested, and the interest to critically note the working of these comparatively novel additions to agricultural mechanical art was naturally very strong. The wood-binder had already attained considerable reputation, and a large crowd attended its operations. It accomplished the task of cutting the wheat and binding it into plump even sheaves so admirably as to evoke ardent enthusiasm. Its success was so marked that the binder and Mr. Wood were greeted with hearty cheers at the close of the test.

London Poor Children-Green Grass for London Poor Children—Green Grass for a Play-Ground.

London Tsigeraph.

Xerxes, it is said—and the story is probably as old as "Sandford and Merton"—offered a large reward to any one who would invent him a new pleasure. For a wealthy man—and every one is wealthy who at the end of the year finds that he has been able to put by a certain definite portion of his income—we venture to recommend as a pleasure entirely new that he should watch a tribe of little ragged children suddenly turned loose upon green turf. The sight can now be seen any day in the week by those who choose to repair at 6 o'clock in the evening to the broad terrace known as Crown Office row. By the kindness of the Benchers of the Inner Temple the beautiful gardens of that society are every night, between 6 and 8, thrown open to all comers. Long before the clock

MINOR MEETINGS.

The Comment on the Saturchy evening the property of the comment of the stand Lake streets, with Ass. John H. Chiefs presiding Manch and stand transported by afternoon at Republican Headquarters, occurred Clark and Lake streets, with Ass. John H. Chiefs presiding Manch and stand transported to the control of the Saturchy Residents of the

ing this labor in addition to their natural func-tions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the un-

but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthily. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are duliness, headachs, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, diszy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other cruptions, sores, bolls, carbuncies, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs, cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have, as the result, costiveness, plies, dropsy, dyspepsis, diarrhosa. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating, or blood-cleansing organ of the system, set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small doses daily of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, is pre-eminently the articles needed. They care every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or cruption. Great eating nicers kindly heal under their mighty carative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors, and swellings, dwindle away and dis-appear under the influence of these great re-

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE. This Friday evening, July 7, 1876. Fostivities the CENTENNIAL WEEK. The Greatest Programme ever given at the Adelphi.

The Glorious Extravaganza,

BAD DICKEY Cellini's Grand Ballet Troupe: Tito Cellini, Ida Idalie, Frankie Christie, Mesdames Lercy, Pierce, Dubrocy, Woods, Clifton, Celeste, Gilmore, Briol, Deam, Gordon, the Girarda, Nellie Larkelle, Adah Richmond, Harry Allen, Thos. Whiffen, Harry Little. Extra Chorus. Amazonian March of the States. Centennial Ballet. Prismatic Fountain.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
MAGUIRE & HAVERLY
WILL E. CHAPMAN UNION SQUARE THEATRE CO.

Monday Evening, July 3, 1876, last week of the TWO ORPHANS With its Unparalleled Cast. Matinces Tuesday and Saturday. Admission \$1 and 50 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE---AIMEE. Queen of Opera Bouffe.
TO-NIGHT Benefit of Mile. Aimes, only time of
LAGRANDE DUCHESSE

LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT. COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

This Evening the SEVEN SISTERS.

Matines—BLACK-EYED SUSAN and the
ROUGH DIAMOND, and first appearance of Mr.

J. W. MURRAY. SUMMER RESORTS.

MENASHA, WIS. Bruce's National Hotel.

The WHITE SULPHUR SPRING, at SHARON SPRINGS, NEW YORK, is perticularly efficacious in Rheumatic Complaints, Sciatics, Gout. Neuraigia, Paralysis, Cutaneous Diseases, Urinary Difficulties, Indigestion, and Billary Derangements. New brick Bath Houses, finished in hard woods, and containing 60 rooms with SLATE TURS, are now open. Send for circular. John H. GARDNER & SOR, Prop's.

Hotels—PAULION, JOHN H. GARDNER & SOR, S. UNITED STATES, J. J. ANTRONT & SOR.

MANSION HOUSE, HUBBS & MERNESS.

DOARDING HOUSES—J. SWIYT'S.

P. G. FRITCHER'S. W. HUTT'S. N. W. STRATTON'S.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Cantinent (cabins provided with electric belis will sail from Pier No. 43, North Eliver, as follows: CANADA, Frangeal, Saturday, July 8, 4 p. m.; AMERIQUE, Ponzols, Saturday, July 18, 11 a. m.; 'ST. LAURENT, Lachenner, Saturday, July 22, 6:30 a.m.

Price of Passage in gold (including wine): First cabin, 2110 to 2120, according to accommodation; second, 372; third cabin, 340. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, 228, with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus 'do hot carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DeleBian, Agent, 55 Froadway, N. Y. W. WHIE, No. 67 Gark-st., corner Esantolph, Agent for Chicaro.

UNITED STATES & BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing monthly from Watson's Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y.
For Pars, Pernambuso, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, calling as St. John's, Porte Rico.
NELLIE MABTIN, 3.000 tons...... Wednesday, July 12
JOHN BRAMALL.
Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage, as reduced rates, apply to
St. TUCKER & CO., Agents.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hobeken.
Rates of passages—From New York to Southampton,
London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second
abin, \$40, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. Fur freight
or passage apply to

OKLRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

Classet, Wortaway, Steenwashin, Line

FARIBAULT, MINN. PARIBAULIP, MINN.

The Bt. Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, D. D., Recter. Hiss
S. P. DAELINGTON, Principal.

Is under the personal supervision of the Bishop, with
on experienced teachers. It offers superior advantages
for education, with an invigorating and healthy climate. The eleventh year will begin THURSDAY,
Sept. 14, 1876. For registers, with full details, address the RECTOR.

PEERSKILL, N. Y., MILLITARY ACADEMY
Opens Sept. 13, 1876; 5 resident matructors; 50 boarding
pupils: gymanatum; grounds, 6 area; 5400 per year.

WEST END INSTITUTE, PAMILY SCHOOL FOR
young ladies. Mrs. 8, L. CADY, Principal, New
Haven, Cons. Sead for circular.

LOOK OUT For the Berined Edition of the state of the stat

ROWELL & CHESMAN

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

MICHIGAN CRETTAL RAILROAD, epot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second Teket-effec, 67 Clark-st, southeast corner of it deiph, and at Palmer House.

sconsin & Minnesota Thro' 8:25 a. m. • 7:30 p. m. isconsin & Minnesota Thro
Day Express.

10:00a. m. \*4:00 p. m.
10:00a. m.
10:00a. m.
11:00a. m.
11:00a. m.
11:00a. m.
12:00a. m.
12:00a. m.
12:00a. m. ILLINOIS GENTRAL RAILEOAD, epot, foot of Lake-as, and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 131 Randolph-st., near Clark

Louis Express 8:40 a. m. 4 10:55 p. m. 7 10:50 a. m. 1 Leave. | Arrive

acide Night Exp. for Omaha flordo p. m. 17:20 a aneas City, Leavenworth, flordo p. m. 17:20 a Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. 110:20 p. m. 17:20 a Owner's Grove Accommod 11:20 a. m. 13:55 p. Owner's Grove Accommod 11:20 a. m. 13:55 p. Owner's Grove Accommod 11:20 a. m. 13:55 p. Owner's Grove Accommod 11:20 p. m. 17:40 p.

RRIE AND CHICAGO LINE.
Tickes Offices. 63 Clark-18. Paimer House
Pacific, and at depot. 122 Michigan-av. comson. Trains leave from Exposition Building. Day Express-Pullman Draw-

PITTSBURG, PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Loave. Arrive.

PRIVATE THE REQULAR, OLD ESTABLISHED DE CLARKE, 190 SOUR sio per bottle; "Fessarie Preventif," \$10 esth. War-rander deam for "Circular for Marries," contain-ting valuable information. EF Victims of SELF-ASUSE or Frivate Diseases send stamp for CRES-BRATED BOOK on Nervous and Frivate Disease. You will find this a GOLDEN BOOK. Consultation free and secred. Address letters to DE. F. D. GLARKE, 196 South Clark-St., Chicago.

DR. C. BIGELOW

HAS REMOVED from Typ South Clarkes, cop. Van Beren, to 52 West Madison et., cor. Jederson, Chicago, ill., and has had for the past twenty years the largest practice in the city for Chronic and Sexual Diseases. Seminal Weakness cured safely, privately, Pamphiet, 39 pages, relating to shove, sout in sealed envelope, for two 3-cent stamps. Hooms saparate for indice and gentlemen. Consultation free. Marriage Guide, or Serual Fathology, 200 large-size pages, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing. Prios, 40 cts.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean,

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Sheriff and Jafler will come into the Crim

inal Court to-morrow to answer the charge prefer-

All the County Board has to offer the Times for its support of Tilden and Hendricks is to make it the official organ, which is being canvassed.

Ex-Commissioner Russell, one of the indicted, was inquiring for the State's Attorney yesterday to

It was expected that the county employes would be paid yesterday, but for some reason the matter

was deferred until to-day, much to the disappoint ment of all concerned.

County-Agent Dieden went over to the North Side yesterday, desiring very much to get his office books, left with the May Grand Jury. Until he gets them he says he cannot make out his quarterly re-

The Grand Jury yesterday managed to squeeze into the room assigned it, and to dispose of twenty jail and three petty complaint cases. The docker contains seventy-two jail cases. The ball cases have not yet been docketed.

Commissioners McCaffrey, Johnson, Ayars, Mulloy, Burdick, Guenther, and Conly, one loss than a majority, represent the County Board in the visit to the Cleveland stone quarries. Architect Cochrane, Dennis Curran, and a few others make up the party, so far as the county is concerned.

up the party, so far as the county is concerned.

Commissioner Cleary was anxious yesterday to find a fine-looking gentleman, and one who wittee a hand very much like himself, who on the Fourth procured the use of one of the handsomest turnouts in the city by forging his name to an order on a prominent livery-man. He would like to have an opportunity to lay hands upon the individual in question, and says he would impress upon him the fact that the right to forge is no part of the blessings enjoyed this Contennial year.

CRIMINAL.

No. 255 Rush street was plundered yesterday af

Charles Evans, for stealing lead pipe from a va-

cant house on the corner of Illinois and State streets belonging to William Devine, was yester-day sentenced to the House of Correction for ninety

days.

Charles Welsh struck a bad lead when he attempted to burglarize the residence of Officer Kelley last night. Mrs. Kelley heard him enter, and for the time played Chief of Police, and dispatched her liege lord after the thief. After a chase of seven blocks, the fellow was captured, and lodged in the West Madison Street Station.

SUBURBAN.

HTDE PARK.

The postponed lawn party finally took place last night at the residence of Mr. O. H. Placey, on

Vincennes avenue.

The spacious grounds were tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns, etc., and a check-room, re-

with Chinese lanterns, etc., and a check-room, re-freshment stands, and other conveniences, were provided for the occasion. The platform was laid a few feet south of the house, and very smoothly planed, immensely faciliating dancing. It was brilliantly illuminated by a powerful calcium light. The music was fine; the evening was a beau-tiful one, and the numbers present enjoyed them-selves heartily.

light. The maste was missing the state of the selves heartily.

The match for the silver-mounted pistol took place at the South Park range yesterday afternoon. There were ten competitors, each having ten scoring and three sighting shots; range, 1,000 yards. The match and pistol were won by S. W. Burnham. The scores were not remarkable.

Mrs. James Morgan gave a pleasant dinner-party yesterday evening, about a dozen distinguished guests enjoying her hospitality.

4 The Gas Company have been saving money during the recent bright nights.

The young men of the Kenwood barge have been making the water splash.

Several members of Hose Company No. 2 amused themselves yesterday by getting behind slight barricades of lumber, old cans, tubs, etc., while one of the number directed a stream apon them to drive them out. This may be an agreeable sport, but there has already been too many "ducks" in it.

LAKE VIEW.

A meeting of the Republican citizens of the Town of Lake View will be held at the Town-Hall Satur

day evening at 8 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of organizing a Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
Dixon, Ill., July 6.—John Dixon, one of the old
and highly-honored landmarks of our State, and
more particularly of the Rock River Valley, where

he was the first white settler, and the founder of this flourishing city that bears his name, passed to his rest this morning at half-past 7 o'clock, aged 72 years. Father Dixon first settled in Sangamon

County in 1820; was a member of the first Grand Jury impaneled in that county; was the first County Clerk of Peoria County,—in fact, was one

County Clerk of Peoria County,—in fact, was one of the few who organized the county; moved to Dixon in 1830, and established what was known all over the Northwest as Dixon's ferry. Many are the old settlers in this State who will now recall the ferry and the old man's hespitable log-house on the bank of the river. Here were congregated the troops of the Black-Hawk war, led by Gen. Scott, Atkinson, Harney, Jeff Davis, Capt. Anderson, and Abe Lincoln, as he was then called. Bere resides, in ripe old age, Col. John Dement, who took an active part in those stirring scenes, and who is now one of the many mourners over the death of Father Dixon. Extensive preparations are being made for the funeral, which takes place on next Sunday. The Rev. Dr. Hitcheock, one of the ploneer preachers of this valley, in connection with the men distinguished in civic life, are invited and expected to pronounce an eulogy upon this sad occasion.

Old "Father" John Dixon, Rock River's Pioneer.

BY CAPT. SAN WHITING.

Rock River's Pioneer is dead—
Old Father Dixon is no more;
All lowly lies the noble head,
Revered and loved in days of yore.

Long years ago, an Eastern man, Chanced through these Western wilds to roam, And here he stood, with many a plan Devised to grace his prairie home.

The Indian "tepees" then were seen On treeless plain, in forest glades; The wild deer on the prairie green Grazed on the fresh and juicy blades,

Old Black Hawk ruled the border then, And, glorying in his vannted might, He called his braves and trusted men To meet the pale-face in the fight.

Here "Father Dixon" made his claim, And, through long years of bloody fight, The red man learned to link his name With all they understood of Right.

The most untutored savage horde Has some idea of right and wrong; Some virtues are by them adored, Their hate of vice sometimes is strong.

And when the immigrating throng Came flocking to this border land, Who does not think with feelings strong Of old John Dixon's friendly hand;

As, grasping his, with cheerful smile, He profiered aid and counsel kind, And strove the yearnings to beguile For the old homes they'd left behind.

He lived our Nation's joy to see, On this, its grand, centennial year, And now, from all Earth's sorrows free, He's join'd the bright, celestial sphere

"Old Pioneer," "Old Father," "Friend,"
Calm be your pure, untroubled rest;
May we all meet, when Life shall end,
In that bright land—land of the biest.

EUGENE FORD. COLUMNUS, G., July 6.—Eugene Ford, a well-known railroad official of this city, attached to the Bee Line and several transportation corporations, died suddenly to-day of paralysis of the hear.

EDWARD WARBURY.

ternoon of a quantity of ciothing. The thief was notorious colored man.

emand a speedy trial. He did not see him.

red against them by the late Grand Jury.

6th of this month. The Lumbermen's Association held another neeting at the Tremont House last night, and went hrough their usual business, which had nothing of

Notice was served yesterday on Jake Rehm and his counsel, and on Col. Juessen and his clients, that their cases would probably be disposed of in the United States District Court to-day.

The Goroner yesterday held an inquest on the remains of a man supposed to be Dr. W. H. Witmor, of Pennsylvania, who died at No. 200 South Water reet early yesterday morning from the effects of

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Man-asse, optician, 38 Madison street (TRIEUNE Build-ing), was at 8 a. m., 75 degrees: 10 a. m., 83; 12 m., 88; 3 p. m., 92; 5 p. m., 80. Barometer, 8 a.

The trotting horse "Bob," so favorably known in the West Division, and especially at the Central Park course, died last night. The animal was owned by E. M. Teall, of this city, and was valued at \$2,000 at the lowest. Christopher Johnson, a Norwegian, aged 50 sun-struck at 6 o'clock last evening in

front of No. 128 Canalport avenue. He was removed to his residence, No. 170 North avenue, and stended by Dr. Doolittle, who is of the opinion

Charles Dieckrian, of. No. 522 Superior street, tyports that a large brown horse, attached to a largy, was killed at Rosehill Wednesday afternoon, by the fast driving of some boys. The buggy is in are of Franz lieer, saloon keeper, at itosenill Staton, and is supposed to belong to E. T. Hendrickton, of this city.

A meeting of homeopathic physicians was held it the Club-room of the Tremont House last evenag, for the purpose of entertaining several leading omeopaths from England; but, as only one of hem had arrived last evening, nothing was done eyond an informal discussion of homeopathic naturents and their results.

restments and their results.

Notwithstanding the intense heat of yesterday, he West Madison Street Station police were all tompelled to drill for over an hour on the hot, open trairie west of Throop street. Suppose some of hem had been sunstruck, whose fault would it have been? "Though the peelers knew some one and blundered, theirs not to know the reason why,"

The camp-meeting services at Lake Bluff began resterday evening with a fair attendance. They will be in progress during the day, and thence on the 14th. At 11 o'clock this morning there will be a conference in the tabernacle. At 2 p. m. there will be presching by the Rev. A. J. Jukkins, and at 8 p. m. preaching by the Rev. M. M. Park-

At 8:30 yesterday morning. John Lang. of 145 Canalport avenue, while crossing the Burlington to Quincy track at Jefferson street-with a horse and buggy, was run into by a box car, which was being backed up in an easterly direction by engine No. 185. The wagon was smashed to atoma, the horse slightly injured, and Lang himself badly pruised on the left side.

w. R. Hubbs, of No. 100 Market street, writes to state that the man who died in a cell at the Madison Street Station last Saturday was William K. Hackney, a mative of West Virginia. During the War he was an officer in the Confederate army, and has since been traveling for wholesale boot and shoe houses. It is said that he was beir to confiderable wealth, and has a wealthy sister residing in West Virginia or Kentucky.

in West Virginia or Kentucky.

There was a very pleasant gathering at the Engine-House on Twelfth street, opposite May, 4th of July evening, the cause being the presentation of a beautiful mag by the citizens of the neighborhood to Company No. 7 of the Department. Assistant Fire Marshal Kinney responded in a brief speech, acknowledging the honor conferred on the boys: Quite a pleasant time was spent in social courses, when the gathering dispersed.

A dispatch received at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by Col. George R. Davis from W. R. Fitch, Claim Agent of the Northwestern Railroad, who had the injured members of the First Regiment in tharge at Beloit, says: "The two men here are coing well to-night. Both ate hearty suppers." Another dispatch, received at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, says: "Taylor and Everhardt are improving rapidly. They eat heartily, and are feeling well generally."

ing well generally."

A meeting of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association, edjourned from Winona, Minn.. was held at the Tremont House yesterday afternoon, in the absence of the President, Mr. W. K. Sidley, of Keith Bros., presided. Nothing was done save a general consultation looking towards an incorporation of the Association under the State law. H. O. Larrabee, their Secretary, was unavoidably absent, and in consequence the business of the meeting was deferred until 9 o'clock this morning.

Deputy Coroner McGirr yesterday held an inquest on the remains of an old gentleman who was killed

on the remains of an old gentleman who was killed by the cars Wednesday evening at the foot of Sixteenth street. The verdict was death by quicide, as he was seen by a member of the numerous Smith family to throw himself under the train while in motion. He is believed to have been a Hollander, and upon his person was found an order for some goods upon Klemens & Klassen, which was signed by Otto & Bro. of No. 120 Blue Island avenue.

An Englishman named Thomas K. Compton, while waiking along the P., C. & St. L. Rashroad track west of the city limits at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was selzed with a fit and fell upon the track. An engine coming along, he was run over and hadly mangled. The hard-nearted employes merely scooped him up, laid him into a hot realscose, and brought him to this city without paying the least attention to his injuries. He was taken to No. 15 North May street, where Dr. Van Buren amputated his right arm at the shoulder, and sent him to the County Hospital. He is an Englishman by birth, single, about 35 years of age, has no relatives, and can hardly recover.

Sergt Baus, of the North Avenue and Larrabee

M. Sleben.

The body of James D. Twohey, the Post-Office employe who had been missing since Saturday night, was found floating in the river yesterday morning, between Randolph and Washington streets. From the fact that several wounds were visible on the head, the rumor became prevalent that he had been foully dealt with. This was strengtheased by the discovery of only \$12.53 in his inner coat pocket, where there should have been some \$70, as he had been paid just prior to his disappearance. The body was taken to the Morgue, where an inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Deputy Coroner McGirr. The only evidence taken was that of Dr. K. H. W. Meyer, of the Hospital, who examined the wounds and found them to be omly flesh deep, and not sufficient to

account of transfers, account of patent fees, account of disbursing officers, account of builton (coin sales), account of interest in coin, account of interest in corrency, account of miscellasicous

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m account of Post-Omee drafts.
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m account of dispursing accounts...
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now selecting an eligible site for the building, the construction of which will be commenced within a few days.

MARRIED. MARKIED.

VANARSDALE-BRAINARD.

Mr. W. W, Vanarsdale and Miss Ella Brainard were last evening married in the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets. The church was crowded with the friends of the happy couple to the number of about a thousand. Among those present were Mr. G. Vanarsdale and wife, father and mother of the groom;

sand. Among those present were Mr. G. Vanarsdale and wife, father and mother of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Brainard, father and mother of the bride; Mr. A. F. Robertson and wife, Miss Kate Vanarsdale, W. S. Kessler and wife, A. L. Lange, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moore, Miss Mattie Warner, Mrs. B. J. Moore, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Griffing, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Miss Emma Dryer, Mr. George Croaby, Mr. D. Jacobs, Mr. L. P. Moorehouse, Miss Lazzie McKinnon, Miss Ora Marshall, Mr. Frank Todd, Miss Lizzie Ambrose, Misa Belle Warner, Mrs. Lucy Bush, Mr. Thomas Bush, Mr. Maltman, Mr. S. M. Moore, Mr. L. P. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Brophy, the Rev. Dr. E. K. Davis, Miss Lizzie Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Mills, Miss Carrie Mills, Miss Hattie Mills, Mrs. Maltman, Mrs. Dr. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Mills, Miss Carrie Mills, Miss Hattie Mills, Mrs. Maltman, Mrs. Dr. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Meyer, Miss Sadie Myers, Mr. F. M. Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Bates.

Mr. Vanarsdale, the groom, is well known if this city as the Superintendent of the Y. M. C. A., in which position he has made for himself friends almost innumerable. He is a gentleman of liberal Christian views, and in his position has done much lowards winning popularity for the Association, and making its wholesome inflaence felt far and wide.

Miss Ella Brainard is the daughter of Mr. W.

and making its wholesome influence felt far and wide.

Miss Ella Brainard is the daughter of Mr. W. D. Brainard, a gentleman well known on the West Side. She is a young lady of fare accomplishments, and is a pale brunette, well formed and graceful, and highly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. Messrs. Barvey Dean, H. L. Ensign, of the Alliance, H. S. Vail, and Mr. Charles W. Turner acted as ushers. There were no groomsmen or bridesmaids.

At precisely 8-0 clock the bride and groom arrived, accompanied by the parents of the young lady. The couple proceeded directly to the altar, bended by the ushers, while Prof. Eddy played Mendelsechn's "Wedding March" on the organ. The bride was plainly and elegantly attired

Mendelseohn's "Wedding March" on the organ. The bride was plainly and elegantly attired in a rich brown-silk traveling dress, while het only ornament was a gold chain around her neck and plain gold ear-drops. She wore a simple brown hat, trimmed with white and purple flowers. The Rev. Dr. Goodwin feelingly performed the ceremony, and made a fervent prayer for the newlymarried couple. At the conclusion, the happy pair drove to the Miohigan Southern Depot, where many of their friends gave them an impromptu reception, after which they departed for Niagara Falls. Mr. Vanaredale will attend the International Y. M. C. A. Convention at Toronto, Canada, with his bride, on the 12th last, after which he will make an extended tour of the Eastern cities, taking in Philadelphia of course.

FLOATING HOSPITAL. THE FIRST REGULAR TRIP.

The hospital ship got away at a little before 10 resterday morning. She was advertised to leave at 9, but up to the time of departure excursionists came in, and when the tug took hold of her to cut her out from the vessels that lay outside of her, her deck was comfortably filled. The Summer Cloud is especially adapted for a

floating hospital. She is a three-masted schooner, with plenty of deck-room. The cabin is small, but then there is no use for a cabin, as those who visit her come away before night. Canvas awnings protect the main deck from the sun. Everything has been cleared away from the forecastle to the has been cleared away from the forecastie to the flouse. Baby-jumpers, and swings, and ice-chests have been put in, and a few cot-beds provided for sleepy infants. These take up but little room, and the deck is free for the babies to crawl around and the deck is free for the babies to crawl around and amuse themselves. Comfortable chairs are provided, and every pains taken to make the ship attractive to those who visit it.

As she went out yesterday the people on the bridges and at the pier-heads cheered her vociferously. Some stared in blank amazement, and some induked in enthusiastic yells of farewell. Probably not one in ten knew what it all meant, for the scheme does not seem to be particularly well known by the people of Chicago.

THE OBJECT
is to afford the poorer classes an opportunity to

known by the people of Chicago.

THE OBJECT
is to afford the poorer classes an opportunity to breathe fresh air. It is for those unfortunates for whom nothing else on the earth is provided. The poorer, meaner, more God-forsaken the wretch, the more hearty the welcome. But chiefly the babies have been considered by the philanthropists who evolved the idea. There are thomsands of infants in Chicago who are brought up in noisome, filthy localities, breathing poleon at every gasp, and dying, it is said, of inanition, when in fact they are starving for pure air. For such as these the hospital ship presents itself. The sail to and fro, the day spent on the ship, where the breeze blows constantly, all tend to invigorate the little ones, and more lives can be saved within the confines of that schooner than by all the doctors in town. Every care has been taxen to make it pleasant for children. Milk and crackers are served in abundance. Playtaings and toys are provided. Physicians are in constant attendance to render any medical aid and advice that may be necessary.

The excursion tug Bret Harte has been chartered to make the trips to and fro. The managers invited bids for the service, and Gapt. J. C. Blewett put in the lowest, and then reduced it for charity's sake. The boat leaves at 9 a. m., and every hour therefore. All day, every between 19 m.

The excursion tug Bret liarte has been chartered to make the trips to and fro. The managers invited bids for the service, and dapt. J. C. Blewett put in the lowest, and then reduced it for charity's sake. The boat leaves at 9 a. m., and every hour thereafter, all day, except between 12 m. and 2.30 p. m., when she makes her regular Lincoin Park trip. The sail is not confined to a quick run to the ship. The boat goes round the crib and back into the harbor, affording a pleasant sail to all who come. The affair is a matter entirely of charity, and of course there is nothing to pay. Every one is welcome and all are invited.

As yesterday was the first day, things were a little awkward at first. Young children crept into the nooks and holes in which a well regulated schooher abounds. Mothers and nurses flew hither and thither, stimbling over coils of rope, and the ship looked for the first hour as though it were a floating lunatic asylum. But after a while it quieted down, and upon arriving at the mooring-grounds the people felt at home, and were in the height of enjoyment.

Altogether there were about 150 passengers on board. Some were in ill-health and had gone out to take their air, but the majority were stout and rugged, and went to take care of the babies.

THERE WERE FORTI OR FIFTY INFANTS, who slept well on the passage out, but who woke up similtaneously and went right to business. The ship resounded with yells and cries. But the man at the galley fire had been there before, and had foreseen the contingency. He appeared with huge cans of scalded milk, and the noise settled down to a cooof contentmont. Most of the babies were sickly. Some had the ashy hee of the skin and the swollen eyelids that tell of impure air and weak constitutions. One was scarcely more than a skeleton, and its great black eyes looked horrible in their inflamed settings. Then there were others, fat, and whole-some, and pretty,—the sort of babies a fellow don't get mad at when they daab candy on his whith evet. One chap, only 3 weeks old,

JEFFERY'S SUICIDE.

THE INQUEST.

The remarkable and horrible suicide of Frederick terday, was the cause of much comm terday, was the cause of much comment yesterday in the city, for it is without a parallel in the annals of self-destruction. As will be seen below, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict in which insunity is given as the cause. The testimony of David Boyal, a colored bell-boy, was taken; it related to the finding of the body. J. H. Bryant, Engineer of the Palmer House, corroborated the colored boy's statement. The following is the verdict agreed upon, after the jury had viewed the body and deliberated at the Chicago Avenue Station, last evening:

and deliberated at the Chicago Avenue Station, last evening:

We, the jury, find that the said Frederick Addison Jeffery, now lying dead at the Palmer House, came to his death on the 5th day of July, 1876, by cutting his throat with a razor, shooting himself with a pisson through the heart, taking also an overdose of hydrate of chloral, and finally hanging himself with a rope around his neck, with the intention of committing suicide, and it is our opinion, according to the circumstances shown, that he was in a state of insanity.

The copies of the letters left by him were placed in the hands of Coroner Dietzsch yesterday, and from one, which was written to deceased's brother Edward, it appears that domestic and love difficulties burdened the suicide's mind, for he frequently alludes to a young lady whom he calls: "Dollie," and expresses much solicitade for her. He was particularly scheltous regarding the disposition of his remains, insisting upon their being sent to Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, and requesting that they be dissected and the skeleton elegantly mounted. He also describes the manner in which he intended to commit suicide, and it corresponds with that given in yesterday's Trisuna. The brother of deceased was expected to arrive yesterday to take charge of the body, now at the County Hader.

having taken advantage of the exemption which has been sustained in the local courts whenever by any mistake any of the University lands were taxed—by Judge Wilson, of the County Court, and all the Judges before Wallace. All such cases were settled by simply showing the charter. If taxes have to be paid it will make a difference to the University of about \$6,000 a year, unless some of the land is sold. The Trustees decided to put \$250,000 worth on the market, and are now figuring on the matter.

The University also owns half of the site of the Pacific Hotel, and has never paid any taxes on it. It is not too late this year for the Assessor of South Chicago to correct his books, and add \$40,-000 to the taxable property of his district.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

A NEW PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDED. A meeting of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries of the Cook County Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon at the office of County Superintendent Plant. After some discussion a majority of the Committee, Robert Clark being absent, agreed to the following report, which will be submitted to the full Board at its meeting to-me

submitted to the full Board at its meeting to—morrow:

Having fully considered the relation that exists between a Principal and his associates in a Normal School, and being actisfied that harmony between them is necessary to the best interests of the school, we have deemed it expedient to recommend in our report the name of the Principal only for the ensuing year, and suggest that a joint committee, consisting of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries and the Principal in examining candidates; for the position of assistants. The importance of the suggestion will be understood when it is considered that we distinguish between a teacher of youth and a trainer of teachers. We believe that for the latter higher qualifications should be sought. The character of the work of a training teacher is such that no one is better able to discover the proper qualifications in a candidate than the Principal, and for this reason we recommend that he be first engaged, and have suggested than the Joint Committee act in conjunction with him.

The further importance of this suggestion will be understoed when it is explained that you have not ordered a rule requiring teachers to decamined before entering upon their duties, and have actually permitted the present teachers to draw public money without satisfying yourselves that they possess the necessary license.—

We observe that the possess the necessary license.—

In selecting a name to recommend as Principal for the

Ing yourselves that they possess the necessary license, two things which are, in our judgment, ourtary to the School law.

In selecting a name to recommend as Principal for the ensuing year we have acted with due deliberation. We have been at some pains to get the opinion of educational men in our county before we should decide. We have therefore selected the anne of Prof. William F. Phelps, Principal of the State Normal of Minnesota. Prof. Phelps has been engaged as a Normal to Almesota. Prof. Phelps has been engaged as a Normal to Almesota. Alls works or education are standard works in many of our schools. We help the the State Normal of Minnesota. His works on education are standard works in many of our schools. We rect that in presenting Prof. Phelps your Board will at once recognize that we have made a most judicious selection for the responsible position of Principal of the Cook County Normal School.

Should any change or modification in the present system of instruction in the Normal School be found necessary at the opening in September, we recommend that the class which is to graduate in December be duly considered, and that nothing be done to change their course of study, or to prejudice their interests.

S. S. Gardon Ed.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer's receipts from the Water Depart ment yesterday were \$2, 111. Comptroller Farwell was absent from the City-Hall yesterday, his child having died. Officer Mulheisen was yesterday fined three days' pay for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an

Ald. Cullerton, McCrea, Kirk, McAuley, Cleveland constitute the Committee appointed by the Chairman of the last session of the Council to consider the reductions of salaries in the various departments. Aid. Cullerton has talked with many men in the city employ, and finds them submissive to any action of the Council.

submissive to any action of the Council.

The Mayor's Police are busy sending out notices to saloon-keepers that the time has come for licenses to be taken out. The saloon men will be given a certain number of days of grace, after which active prosecution will be begun. The Mayor's Police have a great deal of territory to look after, and the work of making the saloon-keepers take out licenses will probably take some little time. It is being pushed rapidly, and doubtless before long that desired indux of money to the License Department will commence.

License Department will commence.

The Board of Public Works can see ahead a greater loss than is now anticipated from the stoppage of all public in provements. It is feared that not only the contactors, but property-owners, suffering from a loss on property which would have been benefited had the agreements been fulfilled, will apply for judgments against the city. Milwaukee avenue house-hoiders have already declared their intention of so doing if work on the viaduct on that street is stopped. Many tenants in that region refuse to pay rent, and the landlords will attempt to get satisfaction through the City Council.

Council.

The Finance Committee, realizing that \$2,000, 500 is a large sum of money for the city to lose by the decision of the Supreme Court on Bill 300, will soon take steps to have the case reheard before the Supreme Bench, should that tribunal allow of a rehearing, Corporation Counsel Anthony will file a petition for a rehearing early next week. Mr. Anthony has consulted with Mr. M. F. Tuley upon the question. The principal ground upon which a rehearing is desired is the fact that local or special legislation by the General Assembly has been practiced from the first years of the existence of the State, and is shown in township organization laws, temperance laws, and enactments for the removal of

perance laws, and enactments for the removal of county-seats, etc.

The Board of Public Works held another meeting yesterday to see who could be spared from among the number of city employes, and who among the remaining ones could spare a few dollars or many dollars from his salary. Although the Commissioners are as anxious as any that the strictest economy should be observed in the management of city affairs, and specially desirous that the Board shall be the most economical of the branches of government, it cannot be seen how a further reduction can be made in the number and still have the work all done. Some will be spared surely, and this week, too, but who it will be is the question. At the meeting yesterday Commissioner Thompson presented some figures of reductions, but no action was taken. Consutations with the chief cierks of the different offices under the Board have been held this week at various times, and it has developed the fact that it is not looked upon as fair that a large salary should be reduced about 25 per cent and a small one but 10 per cent. The men think that a man's honesty and reliability should merit some consideration.

The City Council at its last meeting adopted a

per cent and a small one but 10 per cent. The men think that a man's honesty and reliability should merit some consideration.

The City Council at its last meeting adopted a resolution instructing heads of Departments to inform the men thinder their charge that the city was in a bad financial condition, and a reduction in salaries must be made. The news was to be broken as easily as possible, and the employes were to be induced to consent, if possible, considering the fact that it is not well to cut down a man's pay when he is working "on tick." The Board of Education had, however, taken the bull by the horns by adopting the report of the Committee on Salaries, which fact is shown by the figures recently made by the Superintendent of Schools and the President of the Board. A reduction was made during the year of 4 per cent on all salaries, and the appropriation made last March was made on the basis of that reduction. June 20, the Board made a further reduction of 13 per cent, making a total of 17 per cent reduction on salaries during the past year. So the savings on salaries alone is computed to be \$66, \$12, and the savings made by the adoption of recommendations of the same Committee about the management of schools, etc., is estimated to be \$17, 800, making \$84.612. This does not include the saving on reduced salaries on which many teachers will be employed.

FIRE AND WATER.

The Council Committee on Fire and Water held a meeting in Marshal Benner's office last night. There were present Ald. Kirk, Cleveland, and Ballard, and the Fire-Marshal. There were also present two gentlemen representing the patent burners smoke-consumers, or fuel-savers, as they may be called, which go under the name of the Hazleton Patent and the Lester Patent. The agents made extended explanations and remarks, but the meeting being a private one, and the agents not wishing that, their patent should be shown to the public unless adopted by the city, not much is known of what was said.

Boller-Inspector Marphy also dropped in te say a wo

one, as there are about 140 miles of pavement. The Committee then discussed the offer and came to the conclusion that the streets need only be cleaned once a month till Jan. 1, for which Mr. Gray wants \$12,000. This the Committee decided would be about the right thing, and were anxious to recommend to the Council that the Board of Public Works be instructed to enter into a contract; but it being announced that there was a statutory provision that all contracts over \$500 must be advertised for bids, it was decided that Mr. Gray should make a written contract and submit it with the understanding that he gets to work within three weeks, and that the Board of Public Works be ordered to employ Mr. Gray for so much per day. The Committee is confident that several thousands of dollars can be saved by allowing Mr. Gray to do the work, and Mr. Gray is willing to take his pay in certificates drawn against the appropriation of 1876.

The Committee them tackled the street-foreman question, and canne to the conclusion that the North Division should have two foremen, the South Division should have two foremen, the South Division should have two foremen, the South Division here, and the West Division six, —being a reduction all around, —and the pay of the men was fixed at \$70 a month, which is a reduction from \$1,100 a year—the present salary. SPORTING.

The Whites Defeated by the Hartfords 6 to 2.

A Victory for the Bostons Over the St. Louis Browns.

The Athletics and Mutuals Beaten at Cincinnati and Louisville.

Closing Day of the Amateur Rowing Regatta at Toledo.

Yesterday was the repeat. We may possibly have to invent a new name for

It is rather curious how the Hartford and Chicago Clubs kept side by side all the season in the race for the flag, and still more curious how the two games of this week have changed the positions of the organizations, making the Whites second in-stead of first, and giving the Eastern champions a rood lead.

sent in Barnes, who hit rather too high and gave Tork the only chance he had in the game. A change in the striking order was shown in Peters'

after two men were out thus giving a sample of the luck which followed them all through the game. Glenn was not equal to the occas

bounder over Ferguson, and went to second on Higham's wide throw. Peters was not able to do

took a run in this inning, Carey getting a two-baser and Bond a single.

The Whites were easily disposed of the seventh inning, and Burdock led off for his side with a safe one past Anson. When he started for second White threw to Hines to catch him, and consequently he reached third, whence he came to home plate on Higham's out to Glenn. Ferguson then hit to Anson and the latter refused it, whereupon he got to first. Carey hit to McVey off his base, and a very pretty play was the result, Spalding taking first in time to receive the ball and put the runner out. After Bond had hit well for a single York sent one past Spalding and Mills sents fine one to left field. On the latter hit Bond attempted to get home and York to go to third, but Glenn's good throw to Peters nipped York before he reached third and prevented Bond from scoring, his run not having passed the plate when the third hand was out.

In the sighth inning McVey again came to the

SCORE:	1,57			1/2		
Chicago.	T	R	B	P	A	L
Barnes, 2 b	4	0	2	3	2	2
Peters, 8. 8	4	0020	1	1	1	0
McVey, 1 b	4	2	2	4	1	0
Anson, 3 b	4	0		1	0	2
White, c	4	0	0	9	10	4
Hines, c. f	4	0	1	3	0	0
Spalding, p	4	0	1	2	6	2
Bielaski, r. f	4	0	2	0	0	0
Glenn, L. J	4	0	0	4	1	0
Total	36	2	10	27	12	10
Remsen, c. f	6	0	0	4	0	0
Burdock, 2 b	-5	22	1	1	9	o
Higham, c	B	õ	1	9	ĩ	5
Ferguson, 3 b	5	1	1	1	1 2	0
Carey, 8. 8		î	1 2	1		ő
Bond, p		ō	2	1	3	1
York f		o	ã	1	-	ô
York, I. f	5	ŏ	1	10	S.	0
Harbidge, r. f	4	0	ō	0	0	0
Total	42	-6	10	27	ii	8

BASE-BALL.

Tuesday was — AND REPBAT."

Yesterday's game was the fifth between the Chicages and Hartfords, and before its commencement each had won two. About 3,500 people were present to see how the tie was to result, and they were generally pretty orderly, excepting only after the ampire had incurred their severe, and not ontirely unmerited, displeasure, when they made it very fresh for him, in total disregard of the League rules about keeping order.

Spalding, having lost the toss, as usual of late,

next appearance at the bat; he hit well between Carey and second base, and went to second on a passed ball, but was nipped at third by Carey, who fielded McVey's lit to Perguson instead of Mills. McVey got first on the play and to second on a passed ball, but was left there by Anson's hit to Bond, which went to Mills in time to make the whitewash. Remsen opened the game for Hartford by a long,

hard, and high hit over the fence in left field. It was the first one of the season, and yielded a home run easily. After Burdock had struck ont and ran easily. After Burdock had struck out and Higham had given Hines a chance, Ferguson and Carey hit safely, the latter's attempt being a fair-foul, well stopped by Anson but too late for a throw. Bond ended the inning by giving White a chance.

The second inning yielded no runs, though Spalding and Bielaski made a couple of clean hits sent up a fly for Remsen.

Barnes opened the third turn at the bat with a

bounder over Ferguson, and went to second on Higham's wide throw. Peters was not able to do anything better than hit one up high for Mills, and McVey scored an out by Burdock to Mills, while Barnes went to third, where he was left by Anson, whose high one was taken by Remsen. The visitors had much better luck in their half of the inning. Burdock was sent to first on balls and got around to third on Walte's very high throw to catch him at second. Fergusson undertook to bring in the run by a slow grounder to right field and succeeded, became Barnes failed to get the ball on the run in. Carey then hit to Soalding with Ferguson on first, and the pitcher, with Barnes and McVey, accomplished a very preity double play. This run of Burdock's was not a good omen, inasmuch as it was made without a single safe hit. In the next inning Hines got first on a liner to centre field, but was declared out near first by the umpire, for which that individual was beartily hissed by the crowd. The Hartfords took no run by their efforts this time.

In the fifth inning Barnes scored another clean hit, but, with customary luck, it was after two men were out. Remsen showed his willingness for the visitors by a liner for two bases, and, after two men were out, was sent home by a two-base error by Anson off Higham's hard hit. It required some pluck to force the ball at all, and to have fielded it would have been a brilliant play, which, however, is poor consolation to Anson for letting it go over his shoulder.

McVey opened the sixth inning with a bounder past Ferguson, and was sent all the way home by Anson's splendid drive between right and centre fields for two bases. Both Mac and Anson were heartily applanded for the run—the first in 15 consecutive innings. Prospects were good for more runs and the crowd was jublient, but White, Hines, and Spaliding extinguished the hope by hitting successive pop-up files for Burdock to take, leaving Anson on second. The Hartfords also took a run in this inning, Carey getting a two-baser and Bond a sin

was out.

In the eighth inning McVey again came to the rescue, this time with a smashing hit to the left field fence for two bases. A passed ball let him to third, and Anson's grounder to Mills sent the run

Chicago.	T	K	A	P	A	1
Barnes, 2 b	4	0	2	3	2	2
Peters, s. s	4	0	1	1	1	0
McVey, 1 b	4	020	2	4	1	0
Anson, 3 b	4	0		1	0	
White, c	4	0		9	1	4
Hines, c. f	4	0	1	3	0 6	0
Spalding, p	4	0	1 2	2		
Bielaski, r. f	4	0	2	0	0	0
Glenn, L. J	4	0	0	4	1	0
Total	36	2	10	27	12	10
Hartford.	-					
Remsen, c. f	6	22	2	4	0	0
Burdock, 2 b		2	1	5	2	0
Higham, c	5	0	1	2	1	5
Ferguson, 3 b	5	1	1	1	4	0
Carey, 8. 8		1	2	1	1	0
Bond, p		0	2	1	_3	1
York, I. f	4	0	0	1	<b>P</b>	0
Mille, 1 b	5	0	1	12	-0	0
Harbidge, r. f	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42	6	10	27	11	8

MENTHE, Tenn., July 6.—Edward Warbury, a prominent cotton-buyer, for many years connected with the English cotton trade here, and at New Orleans, died this afternoon. HARVEY BATES, SR.
INDIANAPOLIS, July 6.—Harvey Bates, Sr., one of the first settlers of this city, died this morning aged 82 years. Mr. Bates was the first Sheriff of this county. go East from here, playing all the promit

go East from here, playing all the prominent amateurs and semi-professionals on their way.

ST. LOUIS VS. BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, July 6.—The St. Louis Brown-Stockings were again defented by the Bostons at Grand Avenue Park this afternoon, the Red-Legs, as on Tuesday, outplaying their adversaries at every point, both at the bat and in the field. Morrill played second for the "Champions" in place of Leonard, Andy having been suddenly called home by the lilness of his child. Josephs had charge of the right field for the Reds. Pearce was substituted for Mack at short, and Pike played second in the early part of the game, but was subsequently relieved by McGeary. The attendance was alim. Mr. Burtis acted as umpire. The Bostons again lost the tosa, but the lead which they assumed in the third inning they maintained to the end. Brown's batting and the magnificent way in which he attended to everything at the home plate, and Murnan's first-base play, were the features of the game. In the ninth inning, with one to the and two to win, Blong retired on a long fly to O'Rourke, Bradley earned first on a corker to centre and stole second, Dehlman's easy fly was minified by Manning, and two men were on bases when Pearce came to the bat. He drove a bounder to right short, which was well fielded by Morrill to Murnan, and, as Bradley endeavored to tie the game on the hit, he was aplendidly doubled up by Murnan's throw to Brown.

St. Louis.		R	B	P	A	1
Cuthbert, 1. f		2	2	1		
Clapp, c		0	3	6	0	
McGeary, 2 b					2	1
Pike, c. f		0	1	2	012	1
Battin, 3 b	** ** *** * * * * *	0	0	1 %	1	1
Blong, r. f		1				E
Bradley, p				11		1
Dehiman, 1b		o			4	5
Pearce, a. s	*********	U	-	V		1
Total		4	11	27	11	13
Boston.		•	9	0	2	
G. Wright, s. s O'Roarke, c. f	**********	0	h		õ	0
Marnan, 1 b		2		13		
Brown, c			0	.5	õ	4
Morrill, 2 b		0	õ	2	205220	F
Manning, p		o	0	0	3	2
Schafer, 3 b		0	1	0	2	20
Whitney, l. f		0	1	3	0	0
Josephs, r. f		1	2	0	0	2
	9 HARRIS 9	-	-	-	-	-
Total		5	11	27	11	10
Innings- 1	2 3 4 5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0.002	0	0	1	0-	-4
Bostons1 Runs earned—Boston,	0 3 0 1	0	0	0	0-	-5

Time of gaine—I wo nours and ten minutes.
LOUISVILLE VS. MUTUALS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
"Louisville, Ky., July 8.—The Louisvilles again
vanquished the Mutuals to-day, going for the New
Yorkers in red-hot style. The play of the Mutuals
was devoid of any brilliancy whatever, they taking
only two base hits off the "Terror." Allison and
Treacy did some very time outfielding.
THE SCORE:

Total.... 1 2 27 10 NEW HAVENS VS. BUCKEYES.
COLUMBUS, July 6.—Base-bail—New HarBuckeyes, 1. This is the second defeat
Buckeyes by the New Havens this week.

CINCINATI VS. ATHLETIC.

CINCINATI, July 6.—Base-ball—Cincinnati,
Athletic, 2. Athletic, 2.

DETROIT VS. GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 6.—The Case BaseBall Club, of Detroit, beat the Æinas, of this city,
this afternoon, by a score of 9 to 10 in ten innings.

AQUATIC.

Tolepo, O., July 6. - The races of the North western Amsteur Association closed to-day in the presence of 5,000 spectators. The day was fine and the water perfect. The first race, Junior single sculls, a mile and return, five starters, was won by H. M. Butler, of the Chicago Scullers (time, 15 minutes and 56 seconds), closely followed by F. D. Standish, of Detroit.

seconds), closely followed by F. D. Standish, of Detroit.

The Senior Double Sculis was won by Yates, of Union Springs, N. Y., and Mediary, of Cincinnati, over Curtis and Montgomery, of the Chicago Sculiers. Time, 14:11.

The next race for the Junior four-oared shells, five starters, was won by the Floral City Club, of Monroe, Mich., in 20:22, closely followed by the Undines, of Toledo, who broke an oar just after turning the stake-boat.

The most exciting and interesting race of the day was the Senior six-oared shells for the champlomship of the Association, three starters. Won by the Alah-Wah-Sums, of Saginaw, making the fastest time in a turning race ever made in a six-oared boat, 17 minutes 28 seconds; Zephyrs, of Detroit, second, 43 seconds later; Watugas, of Detroit, third.

This closed one of the most successful regattas ever given by the Association.

The Executive Board met this morning and reorganized for the ensuing year by the election of the following officers: Commodore, H. E. Banga; Vice-Commodore, L. L. Paddock; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Sonthard—all of Toledo.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, July 6.—The attendance was Love Branch. July 6.—The attendance was light to-day. The first race was the Jersey Jockey Club race, mile heats, best three in five. The first and second heats were won by Egypt, the third and fourth by Donnybrook, distancing Egypt in the latter heat and winning the race. Time, 1:49%, 1:

THE TRIGGER.

PROUTING AT PRORIA, ILL.

PRORIA, July 6.—A shooting-tournament, under the suspices of the Peoria Club, commenced to-day, and will continue three days. A large number of sportsmen are present. In the first sweepstakes, John S. Griffiths won the first prize of \$100, J. J. Kleinman the second of \$50, C. Felten the third of \$30, and J. S. Davis the fourth of \$20. There were twenty competitors.

Harvey Watterson, and has spent a good deal of time in Washington and the Eastern cities where she learned to read and to write a good hand. She is a sharp, shrewd negress, and knowing that the superstitious beliefs which the more ignorant of her race entertained, she sought, in their vernacular, to "vondoo" and subdue them to her own superfor will.

CANADIAN FEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUEREO, Ju 16.—The Grand Division Som of

Queste, Ju 16.—The Grand Division Sons of Temperance for this Province opened a session today. The attendance of representatives is good, and different reports abowed a marked improvement in temperance during the past year. The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick delivered an address to the meeting to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Toronno, July 6.—A large number of members of the Legislature and Dominion Parliament arrived here this morning to attend the reform Convention, which met at 1 o'clock to-day. Among those present are the Hon. Alexander Mackanie and the Hon. George Brown. The proceedings have not yet transpired.

Petitions against the return of the brothers Gibbs for South and North Ontario are already decided upon.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Parron, Ill., July 6.—The Rev. W. H. Magrove, pastor of the M. E. Church at this place, and Miss Carrie F., daughter of J. B. Loose, Res., were united in marriage at the Methodist Church at 5 p. m. to-day, the Rev. Mr. Kumler, of Saybrook, officiating. The church was crowded with the friends of the bride and groom. After the cercinony, and a reception at the residence of the bride's father, the happy couple took the train for Chicago by way of Bloomington, and will take a trip on the lakes.

Sentenced to 134 Years' Imprisonment

The Supreme Court has just passed an original sentence. Two employes of the Post-Office in the money-order department, Manuel Cavallo and Jose E. Guzman, robbed the office of \$24, 127.60. At an early stage of the case Guzman cacaped, but was subsequently discovered in a cobscure part of the town in a state of senintoxication, and was imprisoned for two months. Carvallo was not so fortunate, and the sentence of the Supreme-Court on him set at months. Carvallo was not so fortunate, and the sentence of the Supreme Court on him, just desilvered, amounts to the trifle of 134 years! This surprising result is due to the fact that the robbery was effected at different times, and under two different legal periods; \$20,925 was abstracted before the Penal Code came anto force; and for this, under a law of 1807, has been awarded the penalty of six years' penitentiary. The remainder—\$3,202.60—had been stolen at eighty different times, and for each infraction of the law Carvallo has been sentenced to 541 days' imprisonment.

MARRIAGES. BRIGGS—CARSON—July 4, at the residence of the bride's parents (Rushfield Farm, near Amboy, III.), by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Theophilus Briggs, of Chicago, and Mary E. Carson. For New York and Belfast, (Iroland), papers please copy.

PNew York and Belfast, (Ireland) papers please copy.

VANARSDALE — BRAINARD — On Thursday evening, July 6, at the First Congregational Church, by the pastor, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., William W. Vanarsdale, Superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Chicago, and Miss Ella, only daughter of B. W. Brainard, Esq.

DUPEE—SAWYER—Hyde Park, Thursday, July 6, by the Rev. Brooke Herford, at the residence of the groom's father, C. B. Dupee, Esq., Fortysixth-st, and Woodlawn-sv., Mr. C. Fred Dupea and Miss Sophie Collins, daughter of the late Capi. Frederick W. Sawyer, of Portland, Me. No carda, E. Fortiand papers please copy.

DOUGHERTY—June 6, at 2 a. m., Nellie Dun-barr, second daughter of Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Jennie

DOUGHERTY—June 6, at 2 a. m., Nellie Dunbarr, second daughter of Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Jennia Dougherty.

Funeral at their residence, 154 South Halstedst., at 1:30 p. m. to-day.

FY Pittsburg papers please copy.

FARWELL—July 5, suddenly, Winthrop Chambers, infant son of John A. and Ava W. Parwell, aged 4 months and 3 days.

Funeral services at 7:33 West Washington-st.,

Friday, July 7, at 11 a. m.

Friday, July 7, at 11 a. m.

McGINNIS—Dela Kelly, wife of John McGinnia,
Funeral to-day from residence, 438 West Ohiost., by cars to Calvary,
LT Racine, (Wis.) papers please copy.
PRATT—At Jacksonville, Fla., June 27, James
Fratt, aged 37 years.
Funeral from his late residence. No. 14 Wainstst., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.
Friends of the family are invited to attend. Bemains will be taken to Rosehill for interment.
The Syracuse, (N. Y.) and LaCrosen, (Wis.) papers please copy.
TWOHEY—James Twobey, aged 56.
The funeral will take place at 11 a. m., Saturday, July 8, from No. 223 Ewing-st., to Jesnit
Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. NOTICE. All of the officers of the various Republican Clubs in the city are requested to meet at the Republican Handausters, corner of Lake and Clark streets.

GRAND COUNCIL There will be a regular meeting of the Grand Council this afternoon at 2;30 o'clock, at Repub-lican Headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake streets. WILLIAM ALDRICH, President. Company A will meet this evening at Headquar-ters, corner Thirty-third and South Park avenue, at 7 o'clock, sharp—for drill. By Order. CHARLES E. HALE, Captain.

BEVENTH WARD. The regular weekly meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club will be held in Weber's Hall, southwest corner Halsted and West Fourteenth streets, this evening, to indores the nomination of the Republican nominee for Alderman, Mr. John Schmeltz. Other business of importance is to be transacted.

POURTEESTH WARD.

A meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at 368 Milwaukee AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO., ON SATURDAY, JULY 8, at 9 o'clock, 14 crates W. G. Crockery in open lots. Yellow Rookingham and Glassware, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

at 10 o'clock, Parior and Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Sockers, Walmu Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble Toy Tables and Ball Trees, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Lounges, Sofas, Mattressa, Cases, Oh Cooks, Parior and Office Desks, Show Cases, G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Additioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Only Sale this week-Immense Lay-out-New and Second-hand

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On Saturd JUL On the Square from Mac

Hon. Shelby Hon. Carl Sch Hon. Robt. G. Hon. Benj. F. Hon. Roscoe 0 Hon. John A. Hon. Richard Hon. O. P. Mo Emery A. Stor And other from home a been invited,

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TRUST BA 122 & 124 C Will loan mo MODERATE I

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To loan on Warehouse lons, on City Certificate Mortgages.

NO. 141

In TOLEDO BIL. and Best Ventilate 300 Chairs, and M ABTIST 15 Per C

on all Garmening Jul HILY ARTI STOCKHOL Joliet & Nor

The annual meets election of Directors other business as maheld at the office of 1 Joliet. Illinois, on the 12 o'clock.

R. G. RALSTON,

COPAR